HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVIII, No. 37 Copyright 1968 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. September 14, 1968 35¢

Big Labor to Spend $20 Million on HHH Race

By PAUL SCOTT

American labor is going to open its pocketbook for Hubert Humphrey and will spend between $20 and $25 million in a drive to elect him the next President.

That's the estimate of some of the new hard-hitting, four-man committee of labor leaders selected in Chicago to raise the millions needed by the massive union federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

This new political action high command is made up of the United Steel Workers' I.W. Abel, Communication Workers' Joseph Beirne, the Seafarers' Paul Hall, and AFL-CIO President George Meany and aide Joseph Keenan.

In a political sense, their Chicago meeting at the Democratic National Convention was a convention within a convention. While working to obtain the nomination for Humphrey, the labor leaders hammered out strategy on how to keep labor from splintering its support in the November election.

Of the $20 to $25 million, approximately $8 million will be raised and spent in cash—directly in political contributions to Mr. Humphrey's campaign committees and Democratic running mates all the way down the congressional line.

COPE, the political action arm of the AFL-CIO, will spend another $3 million indirectly for publicity in all media and for a vigorous voter registration drive in the industrial states.

The rest will be spent by the 125 national unions (with the exception of the United Auto Workers) and a great many of the AFL-CIO's 60,000 locals.

Much of this COPE money already has been pledged.

There was a meeting, for example, of 20 union chiefs with AFL-CIO President George Meany recently. In a few hours, after a discussion of the hole left by Walter Reuther's refusal to pay the auto union's large annual COPE quota, the union leaders pledged more than a half-million dollars.

But that is only the starter. The four-man labor committee had divided up the federation's big unions and will seek a quota from each for the political cash kitty.

In their Chicago meetings the labor leaders appeared to be more concerned about the "George Wallace threat" to Humphrey in key industrial centers than Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon.

The laborites aren't afraid that Wallace and his third party might win in November. They see him as a dangerous "spoiler" making inroads into the union vote that Vice President Humphrey must have to win. For instance:

Recently, a New Jersey local of the United Auto Workers polled members on presidential preference and Wallace was the big winner, with 420 votes. Nixon was second with 92; and Humphrey and other candidates trailed further behind.

In another UAW local in the same area, officers reported "heavy support" for Wallace. In both locals, white UAW unionists have become concerned about the influx of Negroes and Puerto Ricans into plant jobs.

At Willow Springs, Ill., UAW unionists voted 315 for Wallace, 33 for Nixon and 25 for Humphrey. Local officials said the "small vote" in the 2,900-member group's secret ballot didn't reflect "true sentiment" there, but pro-Wallace forces said it does.

In Pennsylvania campaign appearances by Wallace in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and other heavy-industry areas brought out crowds, with a strong representation of middle-income trade unionists. When Wallace said that steelworkers are "getting sick and tired of the riots throughout the country," he was cheered. It was the same in Indiana and Wisconsin when the former governor of Alabama appeared.

Vice President Humphrey, the 1968 Democratic presidential nominee, waves to the crowd during the traditional Labor Day parade in New York City. At Humphrey's right is AFL-CIO President George Meany, who is supporting the Veep. But many rank-and-file unionists are expected to desert the Democrats this year in favor of Richard Nixon or George Wallace.

Pro-Humphrey labor officials from other areas of the country in the past month have sent a series of warnings to AFL-CIO leaders here in Washington that Wallace is making big inroads among their union members.

In Chicago recently Al Barkan, director of COPE, called on delegates at a steelworkers' convention to repudiate "phony issues" dramatized by Mr. Wallace.

He warned that "we're going to have to campaign hard and convince our people to vote on a basis of sound labor principles and programs and not passion or bias."

Barkan's statement was made after a labor survey in Connecticut disclosed that 30 per cent preferred Wallace. The survey followed another from Kentucky, considered a politically strategic border state for the Democrats, which showed Wallace running ahead of both Humphrey and Nixon among union members.

NEWSPAPER

Who Was to Blame in Chicago?
Page 9

Reuther Was Behind Ted Kennedy Drive
Page 13

Is NSA About to Collapse?
Page 12

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

FRANK C. HANIGHEN (1899-1964)
JAMES L. WICK (1897-1964)
MILTON I. WICK, *Publisher Emeritus*

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

•

EDITOR.....Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR.....Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR.....Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....Gary W. Russell
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER.....Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION.....Ricky J. Lloyd

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, Frederic Nelson, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.

•

PUBLISHER.....Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER.....Steven Bailey
PROMOTION CONSULTANT.....Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR.....Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER.....Ray McMurray

★

For Change of Address: Write new address in the Subscription Service Form below at right, clip and mail. Your present mailing label, which is on the reverse side, will enable us promptly to locate your subscription record.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any five years $100.00.

1967 in 1 Volume — 1963 in 3 Volumes
1966 in 1 Volume — 1962 in 2 Volumes
1965 in 1 Volume — 1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

★

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon at right).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander
Allen-Goldsmith Report
John Chamberlain
Ralph de Toledano
Willard Edwards
Lawrence Fertig
Paul Harvey
Henry Hazlitt
Jenkin Lloyd Jones
Howard Kershner
James J. Kilpatrick
Russell Kirk
Irene Corbally Kuhn
Thomas A. Lane
Victor Lasky
Raymond Moley
Edgar A. Mowrer
Dr. Max Rafferty
William Rentschler
Victor Riesel
Donald I. Rogers
Morrie Ryskind
Paul Scott
Henry J. Taylor
Walter Trohan
Alice Widener

Contents

Politics '68.....5
Why Shouldn't Biafrans Be Free?—By John Chamberlain.....6
How the Soviet Union Plants Its Espionage Agents—By Henry J. Taylor.....7
Kinoy's Reward for Abuse—From the Arizona Republic.....7
Races of the Week.....8
Who Were the Real Culprits in Chicago?—By Bruce Felknor.....9
George Ball Has Promised to Banish Otepka—By Willard Edwards..10
"How Could They Do This to Me?"—By Henry Hazlitt.....10
NSA: More Dull Politics Than "New Politics"—By Harvey H. Hukari Jr.....12
Walter Reuther Was Man Behind Ted Kennedy Boom—By Victor Riesel.....13
Spotlight Again Focuses on Fortas Nomination—By James Jackson Kilpatrick.....13
Senate Ducks Pay Raise Issue—By Holmes Alexander.....14
Humphrey Cannot See End for Tax Surcharge—From the Chicago Tribune.....14
Spotlight on Congress.....15

Capital Briefs

● The *Office of the Vice President*, according to an August 26 newsletter put out by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), has opened the way for those with a "**criminal record**" to be employed in industrial firms doing defense work for the government.

● Asked last week in New York why he was supporting the Republican presidential ticket, Sen. **Jacob K. Javits** (R.-N.Y.) knifed the Nixon-Agnew team with these words: "I have no choice. They are the Republican ticket."

● A national poll conducted by the Sindlinger organization reveals that 71.4 per cent of the American people believe the **security measures** taken in Chicago for the Democratic National Contion were justified.

● Lord Justice John Passmore Widgery of the court of appeals of England has scornfully repudiated the LBJ-HHH-Ramsey Clark theory that a decrease in poverty will bring about a **decrease in crime**. Speaking before a recent meeting of the American Bar Association, the Lord Justice said that Great Britain had been very successful "with the Robin Hood fiscal policy of taking from the rich and giving to the poor, and you would think there would be a drop in the crime figures. But nothing like this has happened. There's been an increase in every department," among the poor, the middle class and the well-to-do. The real reason for the increase in crime in the Western world, he said, is a "permissive attitude" toward breaking the law.

● Asked if she thought the Republican party could be described as "stodgy," Nixon offspring Julie, the one engaged to young Eisenhower, replied: "We're not stodgy at all. We have **William F. Buckley** and he's about as unstodgy as you can get."

● HHH is trying to persuade former U.N. Ambassador **Arthur Goldberg**—a superdove on the Viet Nam war—to head up a citizens committee for Humphrey-Muskie.

● The U.S. Communist party has become deeply split over the **Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia**. During an extraordinary session in New York of 100 party leaders from across the country, the CP managed to muster a bare majority to pass a resolution censuring those not upholding the invasion. But heavy debate went on inside the meeting. Gil Green, leader of the New York state party, assailed the Soviet-led attack as a "very serious blunder."

● The issue of law and order was tragically underscored last week when the wife of GOP senatorial candidate **William D. Ruckelshaus** was raped in their Indianapolis home. Ironically, Ruckelshaus was expected to make crime a major issue in his campaign.

● The Republican National Committee has set up a European branch to get out the absentee vote among **U.S. citizens living in Europe**. National Chairman Ray Bliss estimated that two million Americans—including military personnel—are living in Europe. He said the European committee will function as a year-round permanent organization in five major countries—France, Germany, Belgium, England and Italy.

● Third-party candidate **George Wallace** has been unable to qualify for the ballot in only four states—New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Vermont—but his name may still be placed on the Ohio ballot if the Supreme Court decides to give the former Alabama governor a break. A federal court in the Buckeye State recently declared that Wallace could only gather votes through a write-in, but the Alabamian is appealing the decision to the High Court.

● The latest **Gallup sampling** reveals that only 35 per cent of the American people approve of the way LBJ is handling his job—the lowest point recorded in his Administration.

● Bertrand M. Harding, acting head of the **Office of Economic Opportunity**, has assured Sen. Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) that the anti-poverty agency has "no intention" of financing any more street gangs as it did in Chicago. The Blackstone Rangers, one of the gangs it subsidized, used the money to cache weapons and marijuana. Harding acknowledged that the project was a bust, but protested that "many noble experiments have failed without imputing guilt or duplicity to the experimenter."

● House GOP leader Gerald Ford is now predicting the Republicans may pick up as many as **40 seats** come November.

● New York's **Liberal party**, after much discussion and dissension, voted last week to endorse Hubert Humphrey for the presidency, making it one of the state's few anti-Viet Nam factions to do so. A previous Liberal party nominee was Republican Jacob Javits for re-election to the Senate. Now that he shares a ballot with Democrat Humphrey, will Javits, an avowed backer of Richard Nixon, renounce his Liberal nomination?

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM

Use this form for changes of address, entering new, renewal, or gift subscriptions, and for ordering copies of back issues.

☐ 6 months (26 issues) $7.00
☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift $22.50

9/14/68
002

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

My Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

☐ New ☐ Renewal

Gift Sub'n to _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Sign gift card "_____"

☐ New ☐ Renewal

☐ Also send me_____copies of the_____(date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. $.35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,000 copies $140; lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 FIRST STREET, S.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nixon's Chicago Showing

Richard Nixon kicked off his campaign in Chicago last week convinced that the seeds of an election landslide in November may have been sown in the Windy City. In sharp contrast to the Yippies, hippies, and McCarthy-minded peaceniks who helped to disrupt the Democratic convention and clashed with Chicago police, an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 Chicagoans warmly welcomed the Republican presidential nominee and cheered him as he drove through the streets under a relentless blizzard of confetti. Nixon called it the greatest reception he had ever received in Chicago.

Nevertheless, conservatives in the party were somewhat disturbed by the Chicago kick-off. Following his reception in the streets, Nixon appeared on a television panel show carried throughout Illinois. The GOP nominee's responses to reporters were extremely low-keyed and frankly disappointing to many of his followers.

The former vice president evaded many questions and his straddling of the Fortas nomination issue did not sit well with those who feel that Nixon will rapidly lose supporters—many of them to George Wallace—if he doesn't confront the issues in a decisive manner.

Since Fortas has consistently sided with the liberal majority on such issues as crime, Nixon, in the opinion of his conservative backers, should have shown no hesitancy in coming out flatly against LBJ's old crony.

Nixon, it is being pointed out, won the Republican nomination after releasing a series of conservative position papers and making some hard-hitting observations about the Johnson Administration. It is possible, of course, that the Chicago effort was just a temporary tactic. But unless Nixon is willing to slug it out in 1968, politicos are worried that the ex-vice president may pull a "Dewey."

Javits Knifes Nixon

New York's liberal Republican triumverate has had its way. As reported in last week's *Human Events*, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Sen. Jacob Javits and New York City Mayor John Lindsay were exerting every pressure within their considerable power to prevent GOP presidential candidate Richard Nixon from sharing a slate of electors with the state's influential Conservative party.

Last week, after a good deal of arm-twisting by Messrs. Rockefeller, Javits and Lindsay, the Republican State Committee voted against the shared electors proposal. The 300-man committee passed a resolution saying any GOP elector who accepted nomination to the electoral slate of another party would be committing "a breach of faith . . . thereby constituting a resignation."

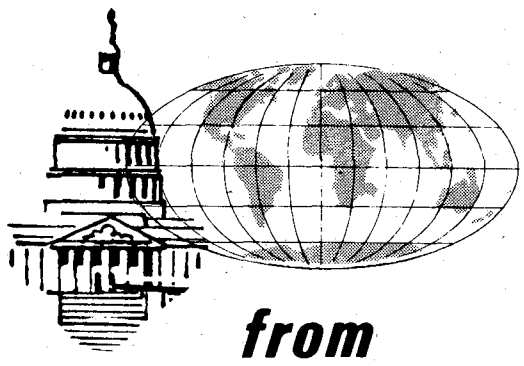
Sharing electors with the Conservative party would have given a big boost to Nixon's chances of capturing New York's crucial 43 electoral votes in November. In 1960 the Liberal party, which shares its electors with the Democrats, provided John F. Kennedy his margin of victory in New York. In 1966 the Conservative party won over 500,000 votes for its gubernatorial candidate, nudging the Liberal party from third spot on the ballot. Sound mathematics indicates, therefore, that the Conservatives could in 1968 play a role in helping Nixon much like the one the Liberals performed for JFK in '60.

But the Rockefeller-Javits-Lindsay axis wants nothing to do with the third force to its right. The same trio, however, welcomes support from the Liberal party.

This fall, in fact, Javits is running for Senate re-election with the full blessing of the Liberals. And sharing the Liberal party ballot with Javits, who now and then whispers that he is supporting Nixon, will be Democratic presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey, since the New York Democrats have again agreed to share electors with the Liberals.

So Richard Nixon has not only been deprived of sorely needed New York votes by the effort to prevent him from joining forces with the Conservatives but one of those Republicans who supported this effort will be, in reality, drawing votes to Nixon's Democratic opponent. It is little wonder, then, that Sen. Javits is the odds-on favorite for Trojan-Horse-of-the-Year honors.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from Inside Washington

Clark and the Riots

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark has been put on the spot by the Chicago confrontation between the police and youthful revolutionaries. A number of congressmen are demanding that the nation's chief law enforcer bring charges against the demonstrators under the recently passed law which makes it a crime to cross state lines to instigate rioting. The law, passed during the present Congress, carries a penalty of five years in prison, a $10,000 fine, or both. But Clark is believed reluctant to prosecute because of his vigorous opposition to this measure when it was before Congress.

CLARK

In a letter to Clark, Rep. Roman Pucinski (D.-Ill.) said this would be "an excellent opportunity to prosecute the first test case under the new law. . . ."

Pucinski mentioned in his letter three persons: Tom Hayden, a founder of the revolutionary Students for a Democratic Society; David Dellinger, head of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam; and Jerry Rubin, head of the Youth International party (Yippies).

Both Hayden and Rubin were arrested in Chicago. Hayden, an avowed advocate of street violence, was arrested twice and Rubin was charged with assaulting a policeman and resisting arrest.

"Hayden and Dellinger," Pucinski commented, "spelled out their intent to incite riots in Chicago during a press conference in New York City last June 29 when they unveiled a blueprint for disturbing the Democratic convention."

Whether Clark will push for any prosecutions of the demonstrators, however, is questionable in view of his own antipathy to the anti-riot law and his belief in leniency for law violaters.

More on Protestors

Here are some other observations on the confrontation in Chicago:

• Press releases charging Chicago police with brutality were prepared three weeks before the demonstrations began. Undercover police agents attended an August 4 closed-door meeting of NMC leaders at which the movement's public relations director, Don Rose, announced that "statements [are] already prepared for victims of police brutality." Rennie Davis, a top NMC leader, also disclosed—22 days before the convention opened—that demands would be made that the Justice Department investigate Chicago police brutality.

• As early as January, NMC leaders were mapping plans for their "confrontation" with police. At another top-secret meeting NMC wheelhorse Tom Hayden arranged for the National Lawyers Guild, a cited Communist front, to provide legal protection. Said Hayden: "There is no question there will be a lot of arrests. My thinking is not to leave the initiative to the police."

• A police undercover agent who infiltrated the protest leadership reported that the TV networks kept the demonstrators informed as to the location of the TV cameras so they could stage disorders in front of them. Robert L. Pierson, who served as the bodyguard to Yippie honcho Jerry Rubin, revealed that demonstration leaders ordered Grant Park —across from the Conrad Hilton—to be "held at all costs." If pushed out, the demonstrators were ordered to spread into the streets and riot.

• United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran reported that "known Communists went into south and west side Negro neighborhoods" during the convention "in an attempt to incite residents of the communities to riot." Many of the agitators, Foran said, "were the same people who led earlier protests and riot activities at Columbia, the Pentagon, and the University of California at Berkeley." Foran defended the much-maligned Windy City police: "If they were not there, that mob would have torn the hotel apart."

• Not all of those arrested by the police were children by any manner of definition. Of the 309 persons arrested during the final two days of the convention (nearly 600 were arrested altogether), at least 78 were 25 years of age or older. Another 31 were 30 or more. Bruce Biossat, a liberal columnist who attended the Chicago convention, remarked that the protestors also "bombarded the police with rocks, bottles, bricks, home-made spears, parts of phones ripped from public booths, lye and water, human excrement, acid, a dangerous oven-cleaning chemical. And their endless barrage of insult and obscenity hurled against the police was not mere self-expression but calculated provocation. They injured 120 policemen, a rather high score for 'innocent American children.'"

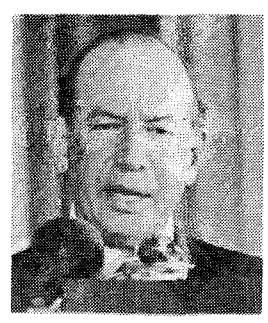
The Fortas Nomination

The prospect of the Senate confirming Abe Fortas as chief justice was considerably dimmer last week, according to both Senators Mike Mansfield and Everett Dirksen, but if Humphrey wins in November Fortas will almost certainly be elevated to the top spot on the Supreme Court.

One reason Humphrey is pro-Fortas is that the associate justice, like Humphrey himself, has been very sympathetic toward the labor unions. Organized labor, for instance, has been particularly pleased that Fortas was part of the 5-to-4 majority in the Allis-Chalmers case.

The majority ruled in this instance it was perfectly all right for unions to levy fines on workers who refused to strike and that such fines could even be enforced through the American court system. This, despite relevant sections of the Taft-Hartley Act which guarantee union members the right not to participate in strike action.

In upholding the unions, the court—and Fortas—ignored the words of the main author of the law, Sen. Robert Taft, who explicitly stated that the chief purpose of his law was to prevent "coercive acts of unions against employes who did not wish to join or did not care to participate in a strike or a picket line."



FORTAS

Union fines imposed on employes who refuse to strike have grown larger and larger

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

since the Allis-Chalmers decision. In the Allis-Chalmers case, the Supreme Court upheld fines of $20 to $100. In two recent disputes, however, trial examiners of the National Labor Relations Board, taking its cue from the high court, have upheld fines of $250 and $1,000 per employe for crossing picket lines.

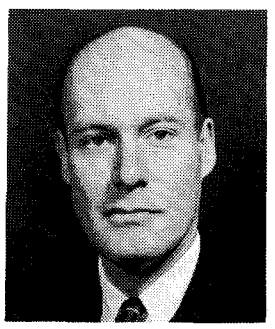
The $250 case occurred at Rocket Freight Lines Co. in Tulsa, Okla. Following a brief strike the company and the Teamsters local agreed on new contract terms which were forwarded to the Teamsters International for its approval. When the International failed to respond after more than three weeks, more than half of the 60 employes returned to work—a few days before approval finally came. The union thereupon fined the "impatient" employes $250 each, a decision upheld by the NLRB's trial examiner.

The $1,000 case arose at the General Gravure Service Co., Inc., in Hillside, N.J. When the company's contract with the AFL-CIO Lithographers union expired during the renewal negotiations, the union did not strike but declared a ban on overtime work. The company discharged 14 employes who refused to work overtime. Five other employes then performed overtime work to avoid discharge, and the union fined them $1,000 each. These stiff fines were also upheld by the NLRB's trial examiner.

For gaining the whip hand over its members, the unions are indebted to Abe Fortas. Thus Humphrey, who is always ready to please the unions, is all set to push for Fortas' nomination if he becomes the next President of the United States.

Importing Student Subversives

The State Department's Office of Security is trying to find out who leaked to *Human Events* a department memorandum approving entrance of foreign student revolutionaries into the United States. The department is apparently unhappy that its policy of admitting student subversives into this country was disclosed just prior to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago where youthful revolutionaries threw bricks and bottles at the police and tried to raise the Viet Cong flag over Grant Park.



KATZENBACH

Revealed on these pages on August 24, the proposals in this controversial document were drawn up by Deputy Under Secretary of State Charles (Chip) Bohlen and approved on August 1 by Under Secretary Nicholas Katzenbach.

The Bohlen-Katzenbach memo argued that radical leaders in France and West Germany would probably be invited into this country by leftist student leaders in the United States. "In the event that either Rudi Dutschke or Daniel Cohn-Bendit [both involved in student uprisings in Europe in the spring] are invited and accept," the memo continued, "the U.S. government will be faced with the question of approval or denial of visas for them. Both would require waivers. . . ."

After warning that students of this character could "stir up" trouble and "compare notes with U.S. leaders on techniques," the missive then strongly suggested that these youthful revolutionaries should be let into the United States anyway.

"The traditional stand for freedom of movement, expression and dialogue would certainly be held up against the Administration should these young leaders be refused admission," the memo stressed, and concluded that "the general encouragement of our government for informal contacts between U.S. and foreign youth leaders would point toward an exception by the attorney general for these individuals."

While Red Rudi and Cohn-Bendit have not yet entered the United States, other leftist revolutionaries are being granted visas in accord with the policy guidelines laid down by Bohlen and Katzenbach.

Jean Dube, a leader of the Trotskyite Revolutionary Communist Youth (JCR) group in France, began a three-week tour of the United States and Canada on August 8. The JCR's equivalent in the United States, the Socialist Workers party, has been designated as subversive by the attorney general.

Sponsored by American student activists, Dube is seeking support for jailed French revolutionaries—including 13 members of the JCR—who played a role in the massive May-June riots which brought de-Gaulle's France to the verge of anarchy and communism. *The Militant*, a U.S. Trotskyite publication, describes Dube himself as "an active participant in the recent struggles in Paris. . . ."

Congressional investigators are not only intrigued by Dube's U.S. visit, but they are planning to probe the circumstances surrounding the admittance of other youthful revolutionaries. These investigators believe there may be a link in their association with U.S. students and the riots that have sprung up at Berkeley, Columbia University and now Chicago.

Nevertheless, the State Department plans to carry out its policy of permitting student subversives to come into the United States.

The Callanan Fund

The latest movement in the Justice Department's slow-paced, nimble-toed ballet around charges of illegal political use of dues money against a Missouri union official was played out last week in a federal courtroom in St. Louis. There a federal jury heard testimony documenting more than $150,000 in contributions from a local union to prominent Democratic officeholders—including, indirectly, the President of the United States.

The defendants in the trial are three officers of Local 562 of the Pipefitters' Union, including its boss, Lawrence L. Callanan. Callanan, a power in Missouri Democratic party affairs, was sentenced in the early '60s to a six-year term for extortion. Shortly after LBJ's 1964 election, a campaign to which Local 562 gave $55,000 to the Johnson-Humphrey cause, the President had Callanan's sentence commuted, allowing the labor boss to continue his union activities.

Since that time the Justice Department has been provided ample evidence strongly indicating that Callanan was using union dues money for political purposes in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. And repeatedly the Justice Department refused to act; twice, the *Wall Street Journal* reported last May, department attorneys had urged prosecution of Callanan, "But each time higher-ups overruled the recommendations."

Finally, after some industrious digging by Justice Department labor racketeering investigators, a special grand jury was able to draw up an indictment charging Callanan and two other union officials with 97 separate counts of federal law violation. Even then, under the "guidance" of Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, LBJ's "Mr. Big" on crime, the counts were slowly pared to one: conspiracy to have the union local make illegal political contributions.

Last week the trial hearings opened, with FBI Agent William Buckley giving a check-by-check itemization of the $150,000 allegedly donated to political candidates by Callanan & Co. Interestingly, though, FBI-man Buckley did not mention in his testimony just who the checks were made out to, facts which he obviously knew.

It was not until cross-examination that the reluctant witness revealed the candidates—Democrats all—receiving funds from the Pipefitters' Voluntary Fund: $55,000 to groups supporting the Johnson-Humphrey ticket in 1964, $13,869 to Sen. Edward Long of Missouri (defeated in a primary this year largely because of his association with labor racketeers), $10,000 to the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, $5,000 to Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, $2,500 to Sen. Phil Hart of Michigan, $1,000 to Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, $500 to Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma (a co-chairman of Hubert Humphrey's pre-convention campaign), $5,000 to Rep. Richard Ichord (Mo.), $4,200 to Rep. Melvin Price (Ill.), $4,000 to Rep. Donald Fraser, $3,000 to Rep. Leonor Sullivan, and $2,500 to Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.)

Nor was this all. The federal jury also learned that the Pipefitters fund, which is the personal fiefdom of Boss Callanan, spent another $474,114 in state and local elections at the same time, although this cash is not at issue in the trial. In sum, during the period between 1963 and 1966 the local coughed up a princely $1,230,986 in "voluntary" political funds.

The government prosecutors will now attempt to show that the purported voluntary contributions were actually collected through a systematic assessment (reportedly $1 for every day worked) from each of Local 562's 1,200 members, and that Callanan and two aides "designed and contributed" the fund to "circumvent the clear-cut provisions" of the federal law prohibiting use of union dues money for political contributions.

The trial hearing is scheduled to last about two more weeks and, despite all the Justice Department's cautious moves and skillful footwork, more revelations should be made concerning Boss Callanan and his favorite Democratic candidates.

OEO Scandal

Police in Wilmington, Del., have arrested leaders of a militant Black Liberation Army—only to discover the tightly disciplined guerrilla force is linked to a federally backed anti-poverty agency.

On August 31 the police nabbed six BLA members as they engaged in "maneuvers" on filled-in marshland. The soldiers were carrying high-powered rifles —some with telescopic sights—.30 caliber ammunition, and narcotics.

The "troops" had driven to the "maneuver area" in a white van-type vehicle leased to the Wilmington Youth Emergency Action Council (WYEAC), which is funded through the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. All six had ties to the agency.

The council is supposed to act as a liaison between police, ghetto youths and juvenile gangs. A spokesman said the van had been leased so that council members could ride to the scene of trouble to "assist" police. Only a week earlier, another anti-poverty vehicle had been damaged by bullets during a fight between rival gangs.

Wilmington police also raided a branch office of the WYEAC and seized a .22 caliber pistol. Another raid on the home of a Black Liberation Army member turned up 200 shotgun shells, 1,350 rounds of .22 caliber ammunition, a shotgun and an 18-inch machete.

FBI Critics Muted

The latest edition of the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Report has even former critics of the agency alarmed. The 1967 statistics showed a whopping 16 per cent increase in serious crimes—violent and nonviolent—over 1966, including a 40 per cent jump in murders, 55 per cent in aggravated assaults and 28 per cent in burglary.

In previous years FBI critics had claimed that the agency's practice of reporting so-called crimes-of-violence together with "nonviolent" property crimes had inflated the over-all crime increase figure; the violent crime category, they contended, had actually barely increased in recent years.

But this year, with a 28 per cent jump in robberies, a category including muggings, stickups, bank robberies and thefts involving violent threats, these critics were siding with the FBI. Prof. Marvin E. Wolfgang of the University of Pennsylvania, a leading criminologist who has written critical articles about the bureau's statistical techniques, agreed this time that "the violent crime increase is accurate."

Frankly, said another critic, Prof. Lloyd E. Ohlin of the Harvard Law School, this increase "shakes me a bit." Ohlin explained that he and other criminologists consider the crime of robbery to be indicative of the prevalence of violent criminality because robberies comprise a willingness to use threats of violence, or actual violence, on strangers. Also, Ohlin added, most robberies are reported to police.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POLITICS '68

THURMOND's ADVICE

Sen. **Strom Thurmond** (R.-S.C.) is warning Southerners that a vote for **George Wallace** or any candidate other than Richard Nixon will most likely benefit Vice President Hubert Humphrey. If Nixon doesn't win the election outright and it is tossed into the House, Humphrey could well be the beneficiary, Thurmond recently stated.

THURMOND

When the Southern people "understand that," the South Carolinian commented, "I think they will vote for **Mr. Nixon**."

Thurmond says he has "no fight with Governor Wallace." But he stresses that he is "voting for Mr. Nixon because of his **tremendous experience**, his world stature, his knowledge in national and international affairs, his strong stand on national security. . . ."

Nixon would not only repair our dwindling defense capabilities, said Thurmond, but he "can bring unity in this country. Mr. Nixon, I think, can bring peace at home and I think he will bring an end to the **Viet Nam war** with honor."

WALLACE'S STRENGTH

North Carolina is rapidly becoming a "**problem state**" for the Nixon forces in their drive to put together a winning electoral combination. Last week five top N.C. Republicans, including three members of the GOP State Executive Committee, pledged their active support to third-party spoiler **George Wallace**. The GOP officials are also actively campaigning for Rep. Jim Gardner, the hamburger millionaire running for governor as a Republican but who has been soft-pedaling his support of Nixon.

WALLACE

Wallace is considered strong in several other states as well, states that Richard Nixon would probably carry were Wallace not in the race. Sen. Richard Russell (D.-Ga.) insists that, barring a drastic change in political attitudes, Wallace would win **Georgia** "by a clear majority" in November. Gov. John Bell Williams of **Mississippi** and Gov. Albert Brewer of **Alabama**, as well as Georgia's Gov. Lester Maddox, are also thought to be in Wallace's corner.

Gov. **John J. McKeithen's declaration** last week that he will "not support the nominees of the Democratic national party" is considered a big boost for Wallace, who is running exceptionally strong in Louisiana. McKeithen cited as one of his reasons for his decision Humphrey's claim that he considered Earl Warren a great Supreme Court justice. (While McKeithen's failure to back Humphrey is believed to have strengthened the hand of the Wallace movement, McKeithen himself indicated he might support the Republican ticket when he claimed that "what Nixon is saying is more in line with what we think in the South.")

Meanwhile, the **New York Times** has further underscored the strength of the Wallace candidacy. In one of its recent surveys, the Times stated last week, the former Alabama governor has been "leading in eight or nine states, although his vote would be liable to attrition once the two major party candidates began campaigning in earnest."

Whether Wallace will continue to pick up steam, say politicos, depends largely on the Republicans—both in and out of the South. If they fail to expose **Wallace's own liberal record** and pussyfoot around the issues, the ex-Alabama governor will be an almost sure bet to toss the election into the House and, very conceivably, hand the White House to Hubert Humphrey.

HUBERT RAPS ARTHUR

Vice President Hubert Humphrey is apparently extremely peeved at historian **Arthur Schlesinger** Jr., an old ADA pal of his, for refusing to support him in the 1968 election. In a July 9 letter to Schlesinger, unearthed by columnists Evans and Novak, Humphrey wrote:

SCHLESINGER

"It is downright insulting from a man of your intelligence to have you accuse me of being all wrapped up in the 1930s and the 1940s.

"My biggest problem in public life," Humphrey continued modestly, "has been that I have been **too far ahead of the times**. . . . I have been a leader and you know it. So, in the parlance of the street, knock it off."

In the same steaming epistle, Humphrey told Schlesinger not to "overrate yourself. . . . No one's trying to blackmail you or anyone else into coming over to support my candidacy. On the basis of your earlier and **more mature liberal convictions**, you ought to be supporting me, but undoubtedly something has happened . . . that has made you angry and bitter. These are two qualities that destroy a healthy sense of liberalism."

Humphrey's slam at Schlesinger, it is believed, shows that the vice president still has a long way to go to heal the breach between himself and the super-dovish faction in his party.

SINDLINGER POLL

A poll of **1,844 voters** across the country gives Republican presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon a lead of more than 5 percentage points over Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey. Albert E. Sindlinger, whose company took the poll, stated that such surveys made immediately after conventions usually favor the candidate just nominated.

"This is the first time in 20 years that it has not worked out that way," he stated. The **telephone poll** showed Nixon favored by voters in the East and Midwest, with Humphrey ahead in the West and third-party candidate George C. Wallace favored in the South.

When voters were asked who they wanted to see elected President, 33.7 per cent chose Nixon, 28.5 per cent Humphrey, 15.7 per cent Wallace, 9.5 per cent scattered for others and 12.6 per cent no opinion.

Nixon's lead increased considerably and Wallace's strength plummeted when the same voters were asked who they actually thought would be elected in November. Nixon was selected by 45.3 per cent of those questioned; Humphrey by 33.6 per cent, Wallace by 3.9 per cent. Another 17.2 per cent had no opinion.

HHH's MINN. TROUBLES

Vice President Hubert Humphrey will have difficulty carrying his home state of **Minnesota** in November, according to supporters of both Humphrey and his fellow Minnesotan, Eugene McCarthy.

"There is a **profound and pervasive bitterness** that will make it difficult to rebuild the party here and around the country," a key figure in Humphrey's preconvention Midwestern organization has told reporters.

"Unless the vice president makes some break with the President over Viet Nam, it's going to be terribly hard for **McCarthy supporters** to vote for the top of the ticket this fall." These predictions were backed by St. Paul attorney John Connolly, co-chairman of Sen. McCarthy's Minnesota campaign organization. He related that while most of his fellow McCarthy supporters won't leave the party, "they won't turn a hand to build it either."

FOURTH PARTY ANTICS

Hubert Humphrey is currently losing Southern support to George Wallace and Richard Nixon, but he may find himself dropping votes to Sen. **Eugene McCarthy**, even though McCarthy is not expected to lift a finger to push himself as a fourth-party candidate.

Radical **Marcus G. Raskin**, 34, chairman of what is now called the New party, claims that his party (or independent electors pledged to its candidates) will be entered in as many as 22 states with 180 electoral votes come November, and that McCarthy will head the ticket in a number of states in which he cannot force the withdrawal of his name.

In states where McCarthy's name cannot be used, other presidential candidates dedicated to the philosophy of the left will be entered by the New party ticket.

A leader in the draft resistance movement, Raskin actually thinks it's possible for his New party to collect over **20 million votes** in November. Liberals will flock to its banner, he believes, because they realize that the Democratic party is "rotten to its core" and since Chicago has proven to be "the party of the cops, military, the big-city bosses, and the non-people."

The New party is already on the ballot in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota and Oregon. Suits have been filed in Illinois and Rhode Island, and there are sufficient signatures to file for the ballot in New York and Tennessee. Among the board members of the Raskin group: Arthur Strout, a lawyer with the firm of Arnold and Porter (formally Arnold, Porter and Fortas); Gentry Fowler, an SCLC official in Atlanta, Ga.; Carolyn Carr, of Cambridge, Mass.; Martin Carnoy, a fellow at Brookings Institution; Dan Fivel, a professor of physics at the University of Maryland; Christopher Jencks, a professor of education at Harvard University; and Mr. Pat Saltonstall, of Washington, D.C.

• Indications are that there may be independent drives to put **McCarthy on the ballot** as well. Last week a group that calls itself Californians for an Alternative in November was pressing to get the Minnesotan on the ballot. Some of the 40 candidates for presidential electors pledged to Sen. McCarthy are members of such organizations as California Women Strike for Peace, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dissenting Democrats and Mothers for Peace.

The group, however, faced several obstacles: (**a**) 330,000 valid signatures would have to be obtained by September 20 for McCarthy to get on the ballot; and (**b**) Sen. McCarthy could block the movement if he formally requested his name to be removed from consideration.

MONRONEY vs. BELLMON

One of Capitol Hill's veteran Prairie State liberals won an easy bid for renomination to a fourth-term Senate try recently, but still faces an uphill challenge this November. The victor in Oklahoma's Democratic senatorial primary was incumbent **A. S. Mike Monroney**, white-haired, 66-year-old veteran of six House and three Senate terms.

Monroney's November opponent will be ex-Gov. **Henry Bellmon**, a youthful and popular conservative who is now a 6 percentage-point favorite to win the seat. (A third line on the Senate primary ballot was occupied by George Wallace's third-force American Independent party; its candidate, George Washington, received less than 100 votes.)

During his years in the Senate Monroney has established valuable seniority, a reputation as an expert on such matters as congressional reorganization and aviation, and a record as a **strong Administration supporter**.

Although also an avowed supporter of LBJ's Viet Nam war policy, Monroney has signed on as his campaign organizer Tom Finney, who earlier this year was a top aide to anti-Viet Nam presidential contender Eugene McCarthy.

GOP challenger Bellmon, a Viet Nam hawk, is the man almost singly responsible for invigorating the Republican party in this traditionally Democratic state. Under Bellmon's guidance, the Oklahoma GOP overcame a 4-to-1 registration deficit to carry the state for Richard Nixon in 1960 and elect their leader governor in '62. Gov. Bellmon's statewide popularity became such that he was able to help elect a GOP successor, Dewey Bartlett, in 1966.

As a result of this string of Republican victories, the state's Democrats are **torn by dissension** and the organization is in shambles. Moreover, incumbent Sen. Monroney has been away from the state for so long, fighting his way up the Senate's seniority ladder, that he has lost touch with Oklahoma voters, a fact that Republican Bellmon will stress in the coming campaign and hopes will carry him to Washington next January.

LABOR'S CANDIDATE

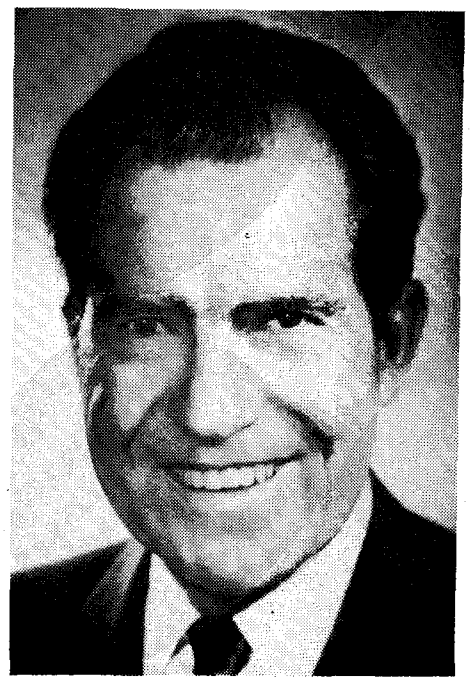
The Washington Post's knowledgeable labor reporter Frank C. Porter wrote last week: "Humphrey is the closest approximation of a **labor candidate** for President the Democrats have ever nominated. If the young radicals regarded the vice president as a tarnished establishmentarian speaking in the stilted political platitudes of yesteryear, union leaders cheered him as their friend of a quarter century—a friend who was fighting the often lonely battle for labor's rights and social justice before those young punks were even born."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICA NEEDS THE TRUTH

"Over the years your publication has served a valuable purpose advancing a point of view not always presented by other journals. By doing so you have helped to stimulate and sharpen the competition of ideas and philosophies so essential to the effective functioning of our Republic."

—RICHARD M. NIXON,
Republican
Presidential Nominee



AMERICA NEEDS HUMAN EVENTS

Send 5-weeks-for-a-dollar trial subscriptions—as many as you can—to your friends, relatives and associates. Do it NOW . . . for maximum impact before the coming elections!

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

☑ VOTE FOR HUMAN EVENTS
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of $_____.

9/14/68

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery

Highlighting the terrible strife in the Nigerian civil war is this photo of an officer executed for slaying an unarmed Biafran prisoner. Columnist Chamberlain wonders why the British plump for black rule in Rhodesia, yet deny the Biafrans self-determination by arming Nigeria.

Why Shouldn't Biafrans Be Free?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Try as I may, I can't see why the Biafrans, if they want to be free of Nigeria, haven't just as much right to nationhood for themselves as any one of the 39 African countries that have achieved such status for themselves. Back in 1950 the whole cry in Africa was for "self-determination" under the old Woodrow Wilson formula. Britain gave Nigeria itself its freedom in deference to the Wilsonian idea. It was disgraceful when the United Nations, with U.S. complicity, refused to sanction freedom for Katanga, and this disgrace has been compounded by the recent policy followed by Britain and the Soviet Union in arming the Nigerians to put down the Biafran revolt.

The argument is made that Nigeria, like the Congo before it, must incorporate antagonistic tribes within a larger whole if it is to maintain itself as an economic entity. But this is surely stuff and nonsense. The Common Market of Europe has proved itself compatible with separate nationhood for France, West Germany, Belgium and the rest. And in Africa itself, the tendency of small countries to form economic unions has been increasing at a rapid pace.

Last December the East African nations of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda established an economic union that makes sense despite the very real political differences between them. If Jomo Kenyatta's Kenya, which has been leery of becoming involved with the Communists, can concert its trade and currency policies with those of Tanzania, a country that has sought aid from the Red Chinese, why couldn't the Biafrans cooperate as an independent people with a truncated but still vital Nigeria?

Ironically, Britain herself has based a request for membership in the European Common Market on the certainty that such membership would help solve her economic problems without involving the surrender of her political identity. It is inconsistent, to say the least, to argue that Biafra must continue to be glued politically to Nigeria in order to give West African economics a chance to work. A simple trade and currency union would do the job.

As a matter of fact, a wide economic union of the West African countries is already being discussed. Last spring representatives from Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Upper Volta met with Nigeria at Monrovia in Liberia to see what could be done about establishing a West African Regional Economic Pact. Absent from the parley were the Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey and Niger. But if the Monrovia group of nations can get together, the other nations would surely apply for admission once the economic advantages of association had been proved in practice.

In Central Africa the separate nations of the Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, the Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon have formed an economic union. These nations have even gone so far as to agree on more or less identical investment practices, which is something that the nations of the East African union of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda haven't succeeded in doing.

When, in the decade of the '50s, the separate African colonies began to wriggle free of European colonial domination, it would have made abstract sense to form them into larger political wholes. Regionally, Kenya and Tanzania belong together even more than the highland region of Katanga belongs with the lowland rain forests of the rest of the Congo. But, for various reasons connected with local history, there was no attempt to force compatibility on peoples who didn't want it.

In trying to compel everybody in Nigeria to remain under one government, the British are violating their own principles. They insist on opening up the prospect of freedom for the black majority in their old colony of Rhodesia. Why, then, do they arm a central Nigerian government to coerce the Biafrans, who form a majority within their own region?

The spectacle of millions of starving Biafran children, victims of a nonsensical war, should be enough to call the British, who insist on a single Nigerian nation, to their senses. Self-determination means self-determination. Luckily it doesn't preclude economic cooperation with other peoples once freedom has been achieved.

(Copyright 1968, King Features Synd.)

□□□

WHAT'LL YOU BET? — "Sept. 1 marked the 223rd day that the 82 survivors of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* have been held in a North Korean concentration camp. Anybody want to challenge the possibility that President Johnson will spring the crew and the ship this fall, just in time for his boy Hubert to point to another great achievement of the Johnson Administration in its relations with the Reds?"—From the Richmond *News Leader*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How the Soviet Union Plants Its Espionage Agents

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The most dangerous partner behind the black flag of anarchy and the red flag of Moscow is the Soviet penetration of our own government.

It's high time the sham and secrecy were torn off.

Last year, worldwide, 107 Soviet agents were uncovered. Forty-five had diplomatic cover, 30 more were called journalists, the Kremlin passed off 15 as businessmen, five more as airline executives and six as cultural experts.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation officially estimates that Soviet Embassy staffs contain everywhere 50 to 80 per cent espionage personnel and that 80 per cent of the personnel in the Soviet-bloc delegations at the United Nations in New York City are intelligence officers and not diplomats at all.

A USSR organization known as the All Union Society for Cultural Relations Abroad endeavors to establish cultural ties with foreign countries, supplies Soviet films, and arranges Red artists' tours.

I attended recently the marvelous Bolshoi Ballet, and previously the spectacular Moscow Circus, in New York. The performers were as attractive and charming as they were talented. But, although the All Union Society poses as an independent organization, it is strictly controlled by the USSR Communist party.

In fact, our counterintelligence found that not only a famous Bolshoi dancer but the Circus' poignant chief clown were targeted by the KGB secret police against our cultural devotees who received them so warmly.

They played very successfully on the dangerous habit of some intellectuals, educators and even churchmen of rationalizing Soviet attacks on the U.S.A.

This introduces an additional point. I certainly do not think that we should insult our Soviet visitors, but I do think we might well show them, after our praise of Russian dancers, skaters, etc., a little pride in our own freedoms, our heritage and the American inventions that have made our country the most beneficial to mankind and to the world that the world has ever seen.

An espionage agent deals in two things: facts and people. I have known well four types: the venal spy, for money over-all is to espionage what gasoline is to a motorcar; the patriot, or man with an ideological incentive; the born conspirator, of which there are a surprising number; and the entrapped, compromised person blackmailed into service.

Moscow slips espionage trainees abroad for a year to familiarize themselves with the country. After another seven or eight years the trainees are sent back to that country with a complete set of false documents, skilled enough to obtain good positions in government, science, defense or the communications industries, etc. The Soviet's constant, patient, long-term planting of this seed is its reservoir strength.

A component agent keeps a glass or cup in front of his mouth while speaking in a restaurant. An expert lip reader can tell what he is saying from several tables away. Usually they confirm their KGB contacts by producing dollar notes that bear consecutive serial numbers. The Soviet agent's first law is to get all the geography right, prepare his emergency exit and assure his communications with his Moscow masters. He cannot afford to fail. The KGB point of puncture is the back of the neck.

But success, too, is often a false dream. The Soviet frequently fools agents by saying that it will put huge payments into escrow for them in Moscow. The KGB liquidates the man for knowing too much when he comes home.

Although a spy has no protection except the loyalty of his chief, KGB agents express a perpetual fear: *"Kto kogo?"*—"Who is over who?"

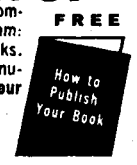
Every important defector is to keep contact with the man until an interrogation expert can take over. The interrogator must never admit a lack of knowledge and must return, hypnotically, to any tiny crack in the smooth surface of the defector's story.

A double-agent kept in place is our most invaluable espionage tool. But if the Kremlin has sent him as a plant to penetrate us the risks are enormous. A penetrated U.S. intelligence service is not just a bad one; it can be an appalling liability. Instead of an indispensable eye, it can become a dangerously credulous ear and a deceiving voice destroying its own purpose of our national security.

(Copyright 1968, United Feature Syndicate)

□□□

JUSTICE HAS A PARTY—Everybody knows that the Justice Department does some strange things, but the Richmond *News Leader* recently discovered one of the most peculiar. A group called the Capital Press Club sponsored a press institute and a 25th anniversary celebration "in cooperation with" the Community Relations Service of the Justice Department. Invitations to the institute and anniversary dinner were sent out in Justice Department envelopes and using the department's franking (postage) service, paid for courtesy of the American taxpayers. The Capital Press Club is a Negro and civil rights-oriented group, and among the speakers at its affair were Mayors Carl Stokes of Cleveland and Richard Hatcher of Gary, and John Doar, former assistant attorney general for civil rights.

Book Authors!
Join our successful authors in a complete and reliable publishing program: publicity, advertising, handsome books. Send for FREE report on your manuscript & copy of **How To Publish Your Book.**
CARLTON PRESS Dept. HV1
84 Fifth Ave., New York, 10011
FREE


Kinoy's Reward for Abuse

From the Arizona *Republic*

On Aug. 17, 1966, lawyer Arthur Kinoy was ordered ejected from a House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing, and as he was carried out, he began yelling and screaming.

Two days later he was found guilty in criminal court of disorderly conduct. A General Sessions judge upheld the conviction the following month.

But the week of August 5 the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington overturned the verdict, saying that the conviction "imperils the role of attorneys as participants in controversial legislation and as contributors to the reasoned resolution of the difficult issues which confront us in this period of great social ferment."

Kinoy, who divides his time between teaching constitutional law at Rutgers University and mocking the law while defending (usually for the American Civil Liberties Union) *leftist agitators*, was in no way hampered. His ejection came after he screamed his objection to testimony against a client, and after he repeatedly ignored requests to be seated.

Indeed, *Time* magazine said of the tactics of Kinoy and his ACLU fellow lawyers (who were representing clients who reportedly aided the Viet Cong):

"From the outset they violated the committee's written rules, which state that a lawyer may only advise his client. Some of the lawyers referred to the committee session as a 'court,' seeming to assume that they had all the rights that they do in court, such as objection, questioning and cross-examination.

"Several challenged the committee loudly, tried to make speeches, outshouted the chairman and cut into testimony. In a court of law, most of them would have been evicted for their conduct."

Indeed, the liberal judge who sentenced Kinoy told that ACLUer that his action was a disservice to civil liberties, and added that "no tribunal can function properly if those who appear before it continue to argue and shout" after their motions have been overruled.

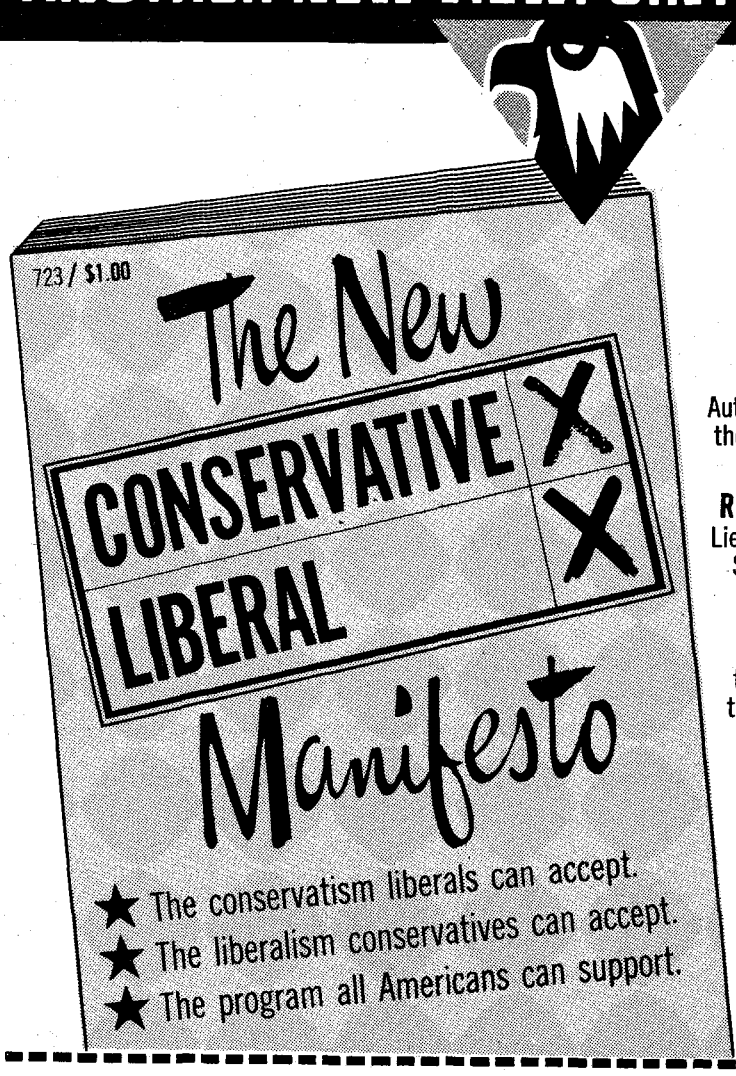
Their shouting was so loud and vituperative that *Time* observed, "Rarely has a congressional committee been subjected to such abuse."

Nevertheless, despite this shameful grandstanding, when the Kinoy case finally reached the U.S. appellate court, some 1,000 lawyers and professors of law, including six law school deans, filed a "friend of the court" brief condemning the conviction. Their action could only have been prompted by a stronger distaste for HCUA than for the reprehensible actions of Kinoy.

After his original conviction, Kinoy said, "I have no regret or remorse for what I have done. I will do it again and again and again."

No doubt. For he understands that again and again and again he will have the support of those who apparently are willing to tolerate any disrespect for the law so long as it is committed in the name of liberalism—often the same people who, following the assassination of our political leaders, are loudest in their self-righteous denunciation of America as a lawless society.

ANOTHER NEW VIEWPOINT BOOK



Compiled and Edited by
RICHARD C. CORNUELLE
Author of Reclaiming the American Dream
and
ROBERT H. FINCH
Lieutenant Governor
State of California

A concise presentation of the new approach to problem-solving

Order now / from **VIEWPOINT BOOKS**
P.O. Box 9622, San Diego, Calif. 92109

Please send me ___ copies of THE NEW CONSERVATIVE—LIBERAL MANIFESTO

@ $1.00 each. Total amount enclosed $ _____.

name _____

address _____

city & state _____ zip _____

California residents please add 5% sales tax. Quantity discount prices on request.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RACES of the WEEK

This is another installment of our regular pre-election feature, "Races of the Week." Each week until November, **Human Events** will cover as many key election contests as space permits.

California's 9th District

Fargher vs. Edwards

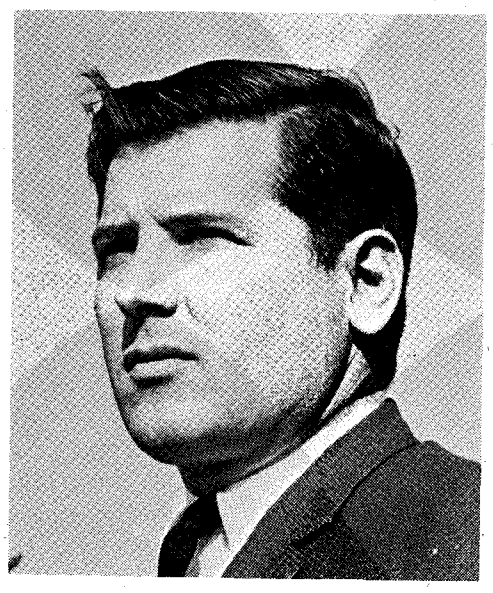
A 35-year-old San Jose city councilman has kicked off an energetic campaign to unseat the ultra-liberal Don Edwards, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. Republican Larry Fargher is hitting hard at Edwards' extremist record and is given a solid chance of victory—despite a 2-to-1 Democratic edge in registration.

Fargher, a former Democrat who switched parties when he found his conservative philosophy more at home in the GOP, still boasts substantial support among Democratic moderates. And the support appears to be growing as he ticks off the salient facts of Edwards' voting record.

Edwards has led the fight to kill the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was one of three lawmakers who opposed a bill authorizing research and development of military hardware. He voted no on legislation to make flag-burning a crime and restrict trafficking in pornography. Just this spring he petitioned the President to veto the omnibus crime bill, which passed Congress overwhelmingly.

Fargher's chances are enhanced by the fact that Edwards is the nominee of a badly divided party. The ADA wheelhorse angered many party regulars when he became the first (and, for a while, the only) Democratic congressman endorsing Eugene McCarthy for President. The savage three-way presidential primary left California Democrats badly battered and there is considerable doubt the wounds will heal by fall.

The Republicans, in contrast, go into the election well unified. Fargher's chief primary opponent, Donald Sherwood,



LARRY FARGHER

has not only endorsed him but is serving as the GOP nominee's campaign coordinator. Fargher boasts an impressive campaign team, headed by state Highway Commission Chairman Vernon Christina, who helped direct Ronald Reagan's successful 1966 effort. Richard Nixon, George Murphy and Shirley Temple Black have all promised to campaign for Fargher. (Fargher for Congress Committee: 1961 The Alameda, San Jose, Calif.)

Fargher, an indefatigable campaigner, cannot even guess how many hands he has shaken since the campaign began. Nor can he estimate how many picnics, fairs and teas he has attended. But in the final analysis, it is Edwards' own record that will likely determine the winner of this key election. And Fargher, for one, is grateful. "That's why I am taking every opportunity to spell out my opponent's record," he says. "That the best thing I could possibly have going for me."

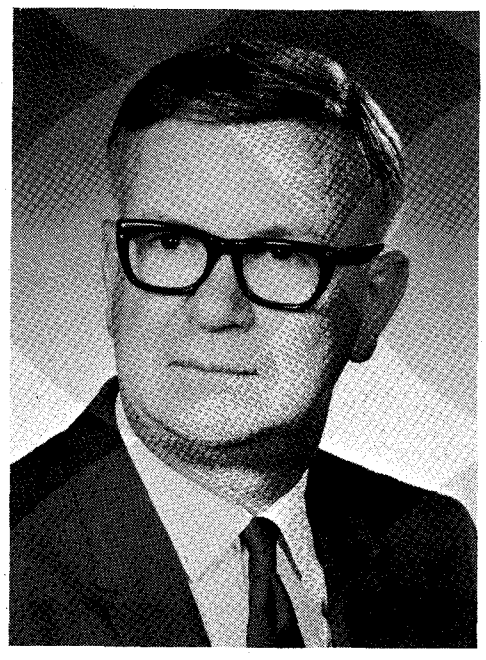
Indiana's 2nd District

Landgrebe vs. Kelly

Indiana Democrats have served notice they will make a major effort to capture the House seat occupied for more than three decades by Charlie Halleck. The veteran Republican is stepping down at the close of this term and Democratic leaders believe they have their best opportunity in years for picking up the seat.

The Democrats boast a strong candidate in Edward F. Kelly, a personable, 35-year-old former U.S. attorney. Redistricting has aided Kelly's chances and out-of-state labor groups have promised to funnel ample funds into the district.

Labor's target is GOP nominee Earl F. Landgrebe, a 10-year veteran of the State Senate and a staunch conservative. "This guy's to the right of Halleck," bellowed one COPE boss. "And you can't get much further right than Charlie."



EARL LANDGREBE

Landgrebe, who captured a 10-man primary by less than 200 votes May 7, is proud to call himself a conservative. The GOP nominee is making law and order, trade with the enemy, and "fiscal insanity" his major issues.

"It's suicidal for the government, in a time of prosperity, to be running $20 billion to $30 billion in debt every year," he says. "We're going to have to start balancing our national budgets. Government no more than the individual can continue to spend more than it takes in, despite what the new economists like Galbraith tell us."

A businessman who built up his trucking line from a two-man operation in 1943 to a company employing 55 people today, Landgrebe says that government spending must be slashed if the national economy is to grow. The GOP nominee notes that the expected additional revenue from the newly enacted 10 per cent surcharge will pay only for the increased cost of financing the country's national debt.

The 52-year-old Landgrebe is waging a vigorous campaign. "I can't keep up with him," says one youthful aide, as the GOP candidate crisscrosses the 10-county northwest Indiana district. Landgrebe has traveled thousands of miles, addressing rallies, and greeting voters at lawn parties, county fairs and civic luncheons. (Landgrebe for Congress Committee: 120½ E. Lincolnway, P. O. Box 323, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383.)

Landgrebe sees a GOP tide running across Hoosierland and most Democrats agree. Republican gubernatorial candidate Edgar Whitcomb, the outgoing secretary of state, is rated a solid favorite over his Democratic opponent, Lt. Gov. Robert L. Rock, and Richard Nixon is expected to carry the state by a wide margin. Finally, Sen. Birch Bayh is said to be in serious trouble. GOP nominee William D. Ruckelshaus has eaten away at Bayh's early lead and is given a good chance for victory.

Illinois' 3rd District

Podesta vs. Murphy

Announcing his candidacy for Congress last May, Republican Bob Podesta observed, "It's a sad fact that for five terms our district has been spoken for—if you can call it that—by a man whose greatest ability has been his talent to say nothing and to vote the way he's told."

Podesta wasn't kidding. For incumbent William T. Murphy is the arch-typical machine pol. Few members of Congress can remember his making a speech. He takes his cue on literally every important vote from Chicago Mayor Richard Daley. And Daley, in turn, sees to it that Murphy is returned to Congress every other year.

BOB PODESTA

Murphy is a virtual unknown in his own district. He has never opened a district office. He has no contact with his constituents, no newsletter, no annual questionnaire. He does virtually no campaigning, relying instead on Daley.

But Daley has his work cut out for him if he is to return Murphy to Washington for a sixth term. Re-elected four years ago with 59.1 per cent of the vote, Murphy saw it dwindle to 52 per cent in 1966. And Republican Podesta has launched a vigorous campaign to unseat his anonymous opponent.

Podesta, a 6-to-1 victor in the June GOP primary, is running hard, meeting voters at picnics, coffee klatches and civic groups. He will open a half-dozen store front headquarters throughout the district and is using computerized direct mail appeals to reach every voter. (Podesta for Congress Committee: 9907 Walden Parkway, Chicago, Ill. 60640.)

The 3rd district is infamous for the "ghost voters" who pad the Democratic margin. But Podesta volunteers are culling the registration lists for such voters and the GOP nominee plans to have his own election judges in every possible precinct.

Podesta should benefit from a beefed-up Republican organization. GOP leaders, chiefly gubernatorial nominee Richard Ogilvie and County Treasurer Ed Kucharski, have devoted the past two years to strengthening the party structure throughout Cook County. "This is serious," complained one of Daley's ward committeemen recently. "These guys mean business."

Podesta is making crime in the streets a major issue, accusing Murphy of "indifference" and apathy. "If it sounds old-fashioned, forgive me," Podesta says, "but I believe the law must be respected by every person in this country, whether he likes it or not—and if he doesn't like it, the only right way to change the law is through the legislative process. We can't change the law by decree of any man sitting on the bench. We can't change it by any clergyman or baby doctor or college professor who says if you don't like it, you don't have to obey it. And above all, we cannot change the laws of this great nation by mob rule in the streets."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Who Gave the Final Galvanic in Chicago?

By BRUCE FELKNOR

(Bruce Felknor, until recently executive director of the National Fair Campaign Practices Committee, is assistant to the publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica *and the author of* Dirty Politics.)

Chicago:—The nationwide hue and cry developing over the "Gestapo tactics" of Chicago police at the Democratic convention here so lacks perspective that the real architects of the chaos have faded from view—precisely as they had hoped.

Wednesday night's (August 28) bloody clash began when a group of demonstrators began to lower the U.S. flag in Grant Park to a symbolic half staff.

Police saw the action as tearing down the flag and a small group went to its rescue. A growing mass of protestors forced them back and pelted them with stones and abuse.

Police across the street charged into the fray, many of them clubbing youngsters and some doing so repeatedly and viciously. Too many of the police overdid it. It was overkill by what one reporter called the "bully club." But even to condemn such over-reaction rationally the reasons underlying it must be understood.

The police, under skilled harassment for days, were "up tight." They knew the gravity of planned and threatened disorders, including violence to the point of murder. Moreover, no business—including policing—is populated wholly by men of wisdom and restraint. Finally, the patriotic and often right-wing tendencies of many law-enforcement officers is well known.

After the melee, virtually every television commentator was overcome with shock and cold anger, which they promptly spread across the nation.

Wholly forgotten were the careful plans and specific threats, reports of informants, and plausible and implausible rumors that made it essential for public safety to turn Chicago into an armed camp.

Forgotten, too, were the happy-go-lucky security arrangements that made possible the murders of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy, and the more elaborate security arrangements that failed to prevent the murder of John F. Kennedy.

Inside the International Amphitheatre violence was replaced by frustration. Electronic checking devices, cutbacks on floor passes for newsmen, and constant re-checking on credentials irritated delegates and reporters.

Forgotten in the indignation over repeated inspections was the incredible ease of smuggling a gun or a bomb into the arena.

My briefcase held a camera lens in a case that was ignored when the briefcase was inspected. It might have contained a hand grenade.

I left the auditorium temporarily and the briefcase, already stamped by security officers, was not re-examined when I returned. On the second trip it could have held a submachine gun.

Many of the delegates who were so frustrated at inspection of credentials were already irritated by reverses on the convention floor. Of these, a number were practicing all-or-nothing democracy, angered at not getting it all their way.

Despite real progress in credentials fights and rule changes, rarely equalled in the history of Democratic conventions, these dissidents refused to take their licking and try again, as the electoral system of any representative democracy provides.

Despite the fact that the divisions in the Platform Committee approximated the 60-40 split in the convention on the Viet Nam plank—which equalled the division in the country at large, shown by the latest surveys—hard-core bomb-halt delegates saw perfidy and rigging as the cause of their defeat.

And all concerned, including most of the pundits, forgot that politicians consider a 60 per cent victory a landslide.

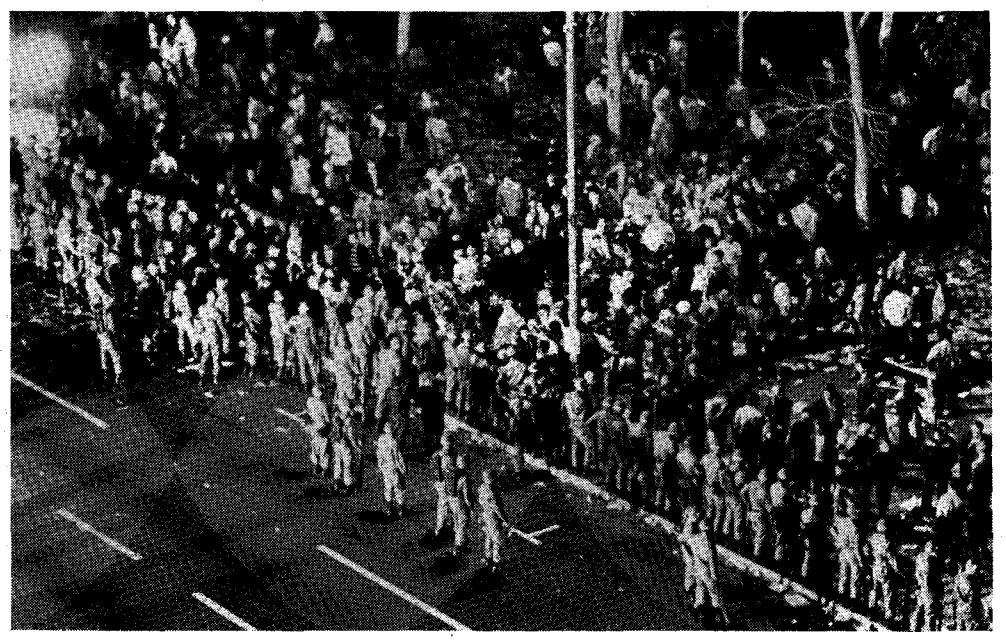
Many of the delegates are practicing the "new politics" of "participatory democracy," which appears to mean "I will participate, therefore I will win."

But some of the most implacable dissenters in the hall were authentic voices of the New Left, whose plans to exploit the defeat of McCarthy and the minority Viet Nam plank they had anticipated, and would have been in ruins if either had won.

These were the link with the minority outside the hall who sent Eugene McCarthy's young idealists into battle with "Daley's Gestapo."

In the battle, as in any, the generals rarely get their hair mussed. The generals were a handful of ranking activists in the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, the Youth International party, Students for a Democratic Society, and other less-known groups of revolutionaries and radicals.

When Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) complained about "Gestapo tactics" in Chicago's streets, he was met by vocal opposition by the Illinois delegation. Mayor Daley, in background, reportedly yelled "fink" at the Nutmeg State senator.



National Guardsmen line the streets in front of Chicago's Hilton Hotel as they are confronted by the hippies and protesters. One reason the provocation by the dissidents was not fully reported is that some of their actions and words were so obscene as to preclude coverage fit for average family viewing or reading.

Ordinarily the organizations on the far left tend to view each other with suspicion and contempt. Some are anarchists, whose black flag has been much in evidence in demonstrations.

Others are Maoist or Castroite Communists who regard the anarchists as naive and Kremlin Communists as reactionary; their Red banners have colored the demonstrations, too, along with the North Vietnamese flag.

Their troops are disaffected and idealistic young people who saw in the McCarthy campaign a chance to end the killing in Viet Nam. Many came here on their own motion, to protest the system their often naive idealism sees as all evil, all cynical, and all powerful.

Many were encouraged to come to Chicago by the stop-Humphrey Coalition for An Open Convention, over the protest of McCarthy, who saw the danger and urged his young followers to say home.

Before President Johnson's withdrawal, the New Left forces had begun to plan their disruptions of the convention, and by mid-summer a coalition had started to form across the usual barriers of mutual disdain that segment the left.

The National Mobilization took on the role of coordinator and plans developed rapidly under its national chairman, David Dellinger, and his Chicago associate, Rennie Davis, aided by other New Left figures including Tom Hayden and Jerry Rubin, the latter a leader in a New York faction of the Youth International party, the "Yippies."

Training workshops for parade and demonsration marshals were scheduled and staffed. Locations where National Guard troops would billet, where helicopters would land at the amphitheatre and details of the convention hall itself and the surrounding stockyards area were secured, reproduced and distributed.

Decentralized demonstrations were planned to augment harassment at the headquarters hotel, the Conrad Hilton, and other sensitive spots, and also to tax the police patrol forces.

Plans were made to occupy parks after the city's 11 p.m. curfew, and the parade from the Hilton to the amphitheatre. When the city refused permits for either activity, the coordinators announced publicly that the plans would go ahead anyway.

Some of the organizers—Davis among them—professed shock at the thought that violence might erupt. Others, including Rubin, anticipated repressive action by the police. The few organizers in both camps who actually took to the streets with their youthful shock troops were prudent enough to wear safety helmets.

While these disruption plans were nearing completion, some black militant groups prepared more sinister ones. Cases of rifles and automatic weapons and grenades were distributed, security forces were told.

The grenades were to be used in simultaneous attacks on police stations as the convention opened. But when the National Guard began to arrive and regular Army troops to stand by, and a Cook County Grand Jury started investigating a reported plot to assassinate the vice president, Sen. McCarthy and Sen. John McClellan, the most dangerous black militant leaders decided to leave town for a "Black Power" convention in Philadelphia.

Except for the nonviolent claims of some of the planners, the New Left activists have succeeded at least to the extent of their wildest dreams.

Visiting newsmen are coming to despise Chicago cops. The city and its mayor and police have been denounced from the floor of the convention and from its TV booths. Even the elaborate program to undermine National Guard morale by seductive young women and boy-girl teams embracing before the guardsmen and suggesting that "girls are better than guns," is going forward although no troop defections have been reported.

And most important for the long-range anti-political hopes of the leftist leaders is the fact that McCarthy's youthful legions, having been martyred by over-reacting police and crushed by McCarthy's defeat, are thoroughly ripe for recruitment into the ranks of the politically alienated.

All this is according to the plans of the organizers of the disturbances. A sensation two weeks ago, these plans have been forgotten in the sporadic police violence to a relatively few dissenters and even fewer newsmen.

Forgetfulness has helped rebellion carry the day.

(Copyright 1968,
North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

George Ball Has Promised to Banish Otepka

U.N. ambassador hopes to be Humphrey's secretary of state

By WILLARD EDWARDS

In the calm certainty that he will be the next secretary of state in a Democratic administration, George W. Ball has confided to friends one of the decisions he will make when he takes over the post next January 20.

"That trouble-maker, Otto Otepka, will not even get into the State Department building when I am in charge," he told them.

Ball is now United States ambassador to the United Nations. He was formerly under secretary of state for five years under both Presidents Johnson and Kennedy.

He is unquestionably the front-runner for consideration as successor to Secretary of State Dean Rusk if Hubert H. Humphrey is elected in November. Humphrey is reliably reported to have promised the appointment to Ball.

Otepka is the former chief of security in the State Department who was fired five years ago after he had affronted his superiors by responding to a demand by Senate investigators for truthful testimony about cover-ups for security risks in the department.

After a four-year legal struggle, Otepka won reinstatement but Rusk severely reprimanded him, demoted him to an inferior position with meaningless duties, and stripped him of his former responsibility for protecting the department against infiltration by enemy agents, actual and potential.

Otto Otepka's chances of reinstatement in his former job would be enhanced by a Nixon Administration.

Otepka's latest appeal, seeking complete vindication and restoration to his former post, is now pending before the Civil Service Commission's board of review. He has named both Rusk and Ball as participants in "a wrongful scheme to harass and destroy him."

Even if he loses before the commission and continues his fight in the federal courts, Otepka will retain a legal right to work at his desk.

Ball's pledge to ban him is thus no more enforceable than a similar promise by Gov. Wallace of Alabama some years ago to bar the entry of Negro students to his state's university. Ball's fury against Otepka, prompting the threat, is based upon the embarrassment he was caused last May when his nomination to the U.N. post was sent to the Senate.

Ball deduced that questions asked him at a committee hearing were based on information supplied by Otepka. He was interrogated about his knowledge of espionage and wiretapping in the State Department when he was its top administrator from 1961 to 1966. He flabbergasted many of those present by flatly denying the existence of an electronics laboratory used for monitoring the conversations and telephone calls of State Department employes.

Hundreds of State Department employes knew about this "spy room." Ball's embarrassment was made more acute when a map and diagram of the laboratory, fixing its location on the third floor and its area as more than 2,000 square feet, was later placed in the record. He was not called back before the committee, however, and the nomination was pushed through a virtually deserted Senate with only Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) calling attention to Ball's astonishing claim of ignorance.

U.N. Ambassador George Ball expects to be secretary of state in the Humphrey Administration—if there is one.

Humphrey was reported to be perturbed by this incident but later assured Ball that he remained his choice for secretary of state.

The Otepka case, political observers believe, is bound to surface as an issue during the coming presidential campaign. Both Richard M. Nixon, the Republican candidate, and his Democratic opponent will be asked to air their views on it. Congress continues to receive a stream of letters from citizens interested in its outcome.

Otepka, admitting he has little hope of winning appeals within the government structure, is confident that he will eventually receive justice in the federal courts after a further delay of several years. An earlier victory could come only with a change in the administration.

When President Eisenhower was first elected, he asked former President Hoover for advice and was told:

"Overhaul the State Department. . . . You must cut it down, weed it out; and until it is done, no President ever again will control the executive branch of the United States."

Ike didn't do it and no President since then has tried.

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

ARE YOU A CONSERVATIVE?

Find out why! Give yourself some ammunition!

Read THE CHALLENGE OF CONSERVATISM

PAUL A. SEXSON — Assistant to Senator Goldwater (1952-64)

STEPHEN B. MILES, JR. — Conservative Dialectician

Introduction by M. Stanton Evans

"I highly recommend this book!" —**Barry Goldwater**

". . . A most readable, succinct and honest account of conservative belief!" —**Russell Kirk**

CONSERVATIVE PUBLISHING CO.
1830 N. Central
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Date_____

Please send me_____copies of CHALLENGE OF CONSERVATISM

I enclose $_____in: ___check ___money order ___cash

_____1 copy @ 80c _____10-24 @ 70c ea. _____50-99 @ 50c ea.

_____2-9 @ 75c ea. _____25-49 @ 60c ea. _____over 99 @ 40c ea.

Hardback edition $3.00 per copy.

NAME (please print)_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____STATE_____ZIP_____

Dubcek's Cry:

'How Could They Do This to Me?'

By HENRY HAZLITT

"How could they do this to me?" Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak leader, is said to have cried in dismay on hearing of the Soviet-led invasion of his country. "I have devoted my whole life to co-operation with the Soviet Union. This is my own profound personal tragedy."

But not his tragedy alone. It is the tragedy of everyone who has tried to "co-operate" with the Soviet Union, or "build bridges" to it, but has fallen short of complete subservience and submission.

It is deeply ironic that the Russian Communists were able to work exactly the same trick against the Czechoslovaks in 1968 that they had worked against the Hungarians 12 years before, even to the timetable.

On Oct. 23, 1956, Hungarian discontent exploded. University students organized a demonstration of sympathy for Poland and read out demands for the introduction of genuine democracy and the cessation of Soviet dictation and exploitation. Huge crowds joined them. Soviet troops fired on the crowds.

As popular pressure increased and armed resistance became more organized, the Russians appeared more conciliatory. On October 27 the Soviet army in fact evacuated the capital. The Hungarian democratic parties were jubilant. But the Soviet armies had withdrawn only to allow time for reinforcements to mass behind the frontiers. They re-entered Hungary on October 30, fanning out to surround the capital.

Imre Nagy, the Hungarian premier, cabled to the United Nations announcing the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Treaty Organization. He asked for help, and for recognition of Hungary as a neutral state under international protection. But the help never came. On November 4 the Soviet troops entered the capital.

Heavy fighting went on for a fortnight. For weeks Hungary was paralyzed by a general strike. But it was all to no avail. Nagy and others were executed.

Everybody will be glad to know, however, that the United Nations passed several resolutions condemning Soviet intervention.

The parallel with events of the last few weeks in Czechoslovakia is startling. Once more Russian troops withdrew. Once more the Russian leaders appeared to give in gracefully and got themselves photographed smiling, shaking hands with the Czech leaders and holding up bouquets of flowers, but again only to deceive the Czechs into letting down their guard so they could be conquered by complete surprise.

The treaties and solemn agreements cynically broken by the Soviets are too numerous to list. Yet since the beginning of his Administration, President Johnson has been busily "building bridges" to the Soviet Union, trying to develop "East-West trade" and triumphantly proposing, negotiating and signing new disarmament treaties and other agreements.

All this has not been nearly enough for Vice President Humphrey, who as late as July 12 made headlines by demanding "a shift from policies of confrontation and containment to policies of reconciliation and peaceful engagement. . . .The most important area of reconciliation," he emphasized, "is that of East-West relations," particularly including relations with the Soviet Union.

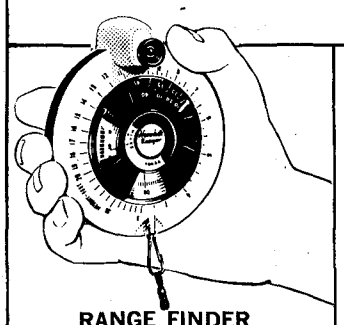
This constant courtship of the Soviet Union, these rapprochements, appeasements, reconciliations, bridges, agreements, treaties are not merely futile. They are positive acts of self-deception. They restrict our own freedom of action, but do not in the least restrict the actions of the Soviet leaders, who sign treaties chiefly to lull others into letting down their guard. This we seem only too happy to do. We call it "relaxing tensions."

"Men are so simple," wrote Machiavelli, "and so subject to present necessities that he who seeks to deceive will always find someone who will allow himself to be deceived."

(Copyright 1968, Los Angeles Times)

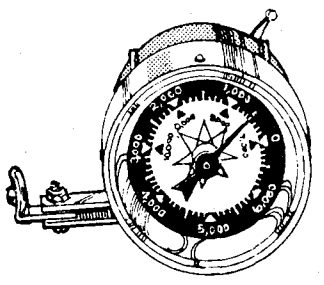
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

haverhill's



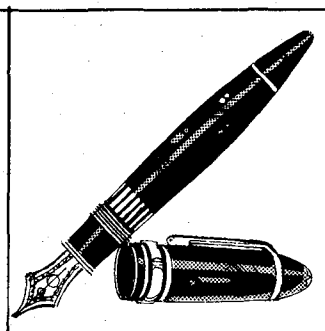
RANGE FINDER

You can measure distances from just a few inches to almost as far as the eye can see, quickly and accurately with our Range Finder. Photographers use it for perfect focus, golfers to select the right club, yachtsmen to plot precise chart positions. Great for measuring rough terrain. Developed by Dr. Luis Alvarez, the inventor of Ground Approach Control System. Extremely useful and very simple to use. Reading in miles or yards. Our exclusive. **$19.50**



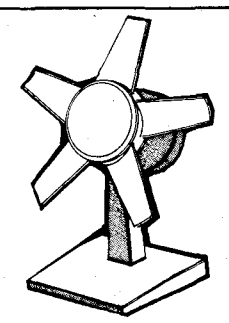
AUTO-ALTIMETER

Is precision made to register from 0-10,000 feet, with full compensation for barometric variations. Easy to mount in car, light plane, or glider. Fingertip lever facilitates zero setting. In shatter-proof tenite case. Only 3¼" diam. makes it compact enough for hikers' pack or pocket. **$9.95**



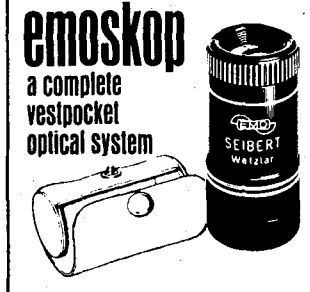
"DIPLOMAT" FOUNTAIN PEN

brings back memories of those man-sized fountain pens of the 30's that gave a feeling of importance to everything one wrote. Bring back the art of writing with this elegantly designed Montblanc pen. Comes with Lifetime Guarantee and 14k point—broad, medium or fine. (Please specify.) **$33.00**



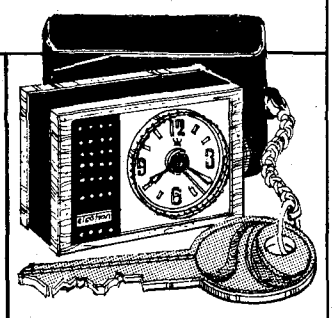
DESIGNER'S FAN

is only 7" tall (6" across the blades), but this Italian import moves an astonishing amount of air. Hi-impact plastic body. Extra soft blades can't hurt baby or pet. Use on table or wall. Noiseless motor runs continuously without heating. This fan keeps things cooled down in sunny Italy. Just think what it can do for you! **$12.95**



emoskop a complete vestpocket optical system

Remove the Emoskop from its fitted leather case and it's a 30x microscope. A twist of the wrist converts it into a 2.5x telescope. Another twist and you have your choice of magnifiers: 5, 10 & 15x. Perfect vestpocket companion for the exacting professional and scientist. 5 coated lenses, absolutely aplanatic and achromatic. **Modern Photography** calls the Emoskop "...only magnifier worthy of the name." 1¾" x ¾". **$14.95**

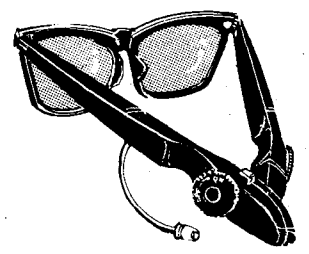


ELECTRONIC MINI/ALARM

"World's Tiniest Alarm Clock." Featherweight 1½ ozs., size of a large postage stamp. But a stout heart beats in this "Mighty Mini": 17-jewel movement, shockproof, unbreakable mainspring, luminous dial. Set the "mad hornet" electronic alarm and never miss a flight or forget that parking meter. Tiny battery lasts one year. Black, red or green leather case with detachable key chain. (Specify color.) **$55.00**

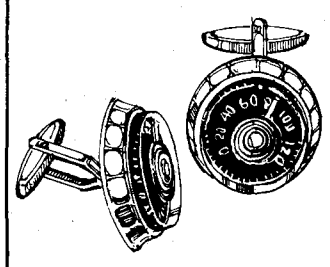
MV MINISCOPE SYSTEM

Monocular of outstanding design and performance. Fits in the palm of your hand. More powerful than most standard binoculars and field glasses. Standard objective: 8x, 24mm, 8.2°. Extra objective: 6x, 18mm, super-wide 11°. Prismatic, fully coated optics—crisp, brilliant and of complete planarity. Objectives may be used as 3x and 5x amplifier/loupes of unexcelled definition and clarity. 3¾ ozs., 3½". With zippered case and handstrap. **$16.95**



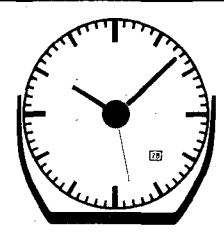
RADIO SUNGLASSES

These clever sun-glasses are just the thing for the ball-game or the beach. A tiny transistor radio is built into the frames. Covers the entire AM range with good selectivity and fidelity. Listen through a comfortable, invisible earphone. The easiest way to listen to your favorite programs out of doors. Tiny energy cell (included.) **$19.95**



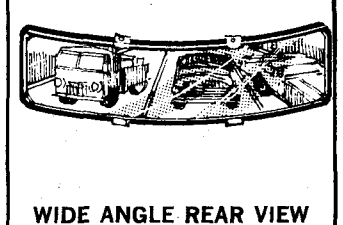
TEMPERATURE CUFFLINKS

The most unusual cufflinks we have ever seen. Each link is a miniature thermometer of amazing accuracy—one graduated in Centigrade and the other in Fahrenheit. Now, wherever you are in the world and whether you freeze or broil, you can check the temperature by a glance at your wrist. Gold-plated, with black dials, in luxury red silk-lined snap case. **$9.95**



JUPIMATIC CORDLESS ELECTRONIC CALENDAR CLOCK

Is the "ultra-modern" in a "conventional" clock. This elegant electronic timepiece is a fine accessory in home or office. Runs for over a year on one flashlight battery and is extremely accurate. Put it on your desk, hang it on the wall or ceiling, and tilt it to any angle that's best for viewing. Red sweep second hand and date window. 6" in diam. All white with black details, or vice versa. Same price **$24.95**



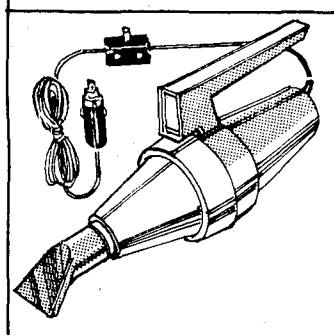
WIDE ANGLE REAR VIEW MIRROR

Fits any auto and is installed in a jiffy—without tools. Glarefree safety glass set in sturdy frame, this 10¼" x 2⅝" mirror provides distortion-free, continuous road coverage of up to 8 lanes. Avoids all those dangerous "blind spots" and lets you watch traffic right up to the passing point. Stops headlight glare, head turning and neck craning too! Important safety aid. **$6.95**

RIVIERA WIND-UP SHAVER

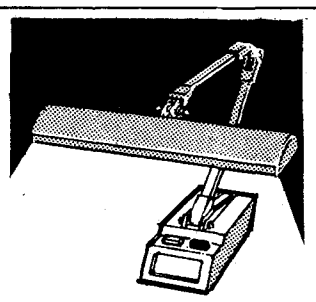
Frees you of batteries, water, electricity and other paraphernalia. Just a quick wind-up and you get a smooth, fast, comfortable shave anywhere, anytime. In vinyl case. Keep one in your glove compartment. **$18.50**

Also available: Modele Anatomique with see-thru clear plastic body so you can watch the action. **$19.95**



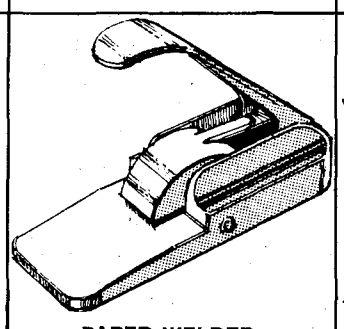
AUTO-VAC

Is a mini-sized vacuum cleaner that works from your auto cigarette lighter. Pulls lint, dust and food out of those hard-to-reach places. Marvelous for traveling families with kiddies (just watch your wife smile.) Powerful suction motor, 2-tone, hi-impact styrol body, 10' cord with on/off switch. 12 volts. **$8.95**



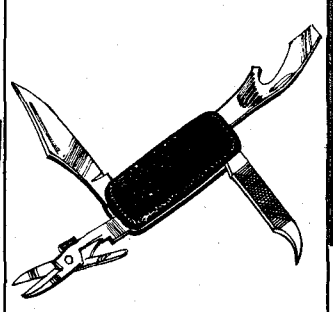
COOL-WHITE HI-INTENSITY LAMP

This hi-intensity lamp never loses its cool, no matter how long it's left on. Provides more than ample light on a desk, for bed-time reading, (hang it up if you wish), for sewing, or any job you need to shed light on. Has perfect balance in any position. Beautifully designed in white plastic. Small enough (10" folded) to pop into a suitcase. The most talented little lamp we've ever seen, at a cool **$9.95**



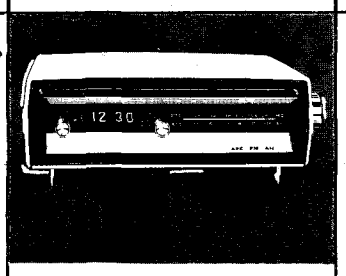
PAPER WELDER

Now staples and paper clips are passe. This helpful desk accessory crimps papers together neatly and crisply with a woven seam—all at the push of a lever. Never runs out or needs refills. If desired, papers can be separated without tearing. Keeps the bulk out of your file folders and can't foul copy machines. An executive essential and wonderful gift. **$13.95**



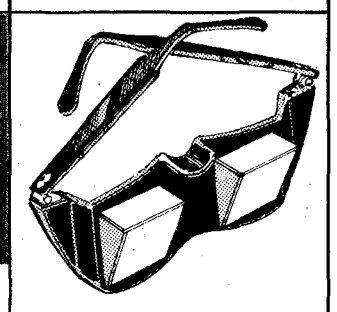
G.P.K.

Our G.P.K. (Gentleman's Pocket Knife) is only 1/8" thin, but contains in its leatherette-sheathed body: knife, manicurer, screwdriver/bottle-opener and scissors. All forged of the finest steel. Elegant enough to be at home in a tux, and useful enough for your tackle box. Arouse that Huck Finn in you and order yours today. **$4.95**



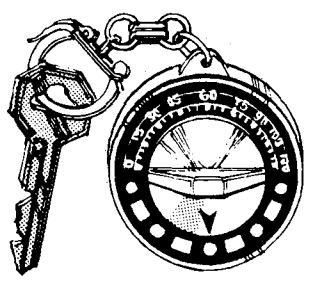
DIGITAL CLOCK/RADIO

is made to order for you if you are a perfectionist. 10-transistor AM/FM RADIO, with Automatic Frequency Control for drift-free reception. Has volume and fidelity that will amaze you. The DIGITAL CLOCK allows exact time "read-out" at a glance! The ALARM will rouse you with music or an authoritative buzz. All this talent in a slim, trim, case (10x3x6"). **$49.95**



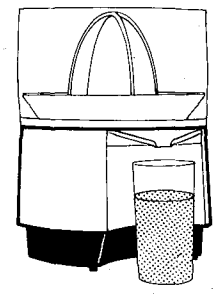
CRICK IN YOUR NECK? TRY BEDSPECS!

Do you have to give up watching TV or reading in bed because you can't hold your head up any longer (or that 900 pp. novel?) These clever specs let you lie flat on your back while you read or watch the late show...without getting tired. Great for watching the world go by while sunbathing, for the elderly and bed-ridden **$14.95**



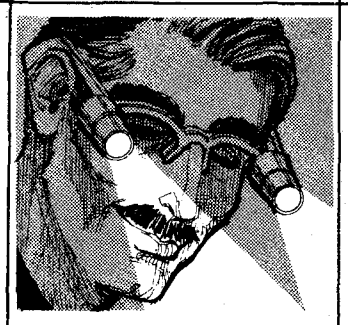
PARKING TIMER KEYRING

Will save you countless parking tickets and remind you of important appointments or when to take that pill. Precision Swiss timer can be set from 5 minutes to 2 hours. Buzzer tells you when time's up! Solid plastic with gold ring. Get one for your wife too. **$5.95**



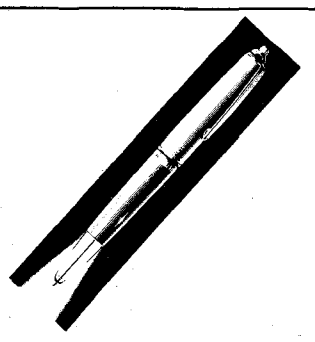
JUICIMATIC

Lets you enjoy fresh citrus juice anytime without work or fuss. Just cut fruit in half, press on the cone, and "presto"—the squeezer goes into action automatically. Remove the fruit and it shuts off! Juice flows directly into your glass. Have you had your Vitamin C today? 110v, spotless white body. **$29.95**



LUMI-SPECS

This is not a space invader or the bad guy in a Hitchcock thriller. Just a satisfied customer wearing his LUMI-SPECS. You can light up whatever you look at (carry the battery case in your shirt pocket) and have hands free to repair your car, fix a leak, or find that missing boot in the basement. With on/off switch. **$6.95**

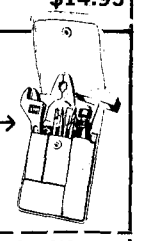


LUMIWRITER

is a pen that lights as it writes. Use it for notes on theatre programs, to sign checks in dim bistros, to jot down those midnight brainstorms. Doctors are especially fond of it for writing RX's in dark wards. Great for the gift-giver who needs a "bright idea." With four refills. **$4.95**

(3 for $14, 6 for $27, 12 for $50.)

A FREE GIFT FOR YOU. If your order (exclusive of postage and sales tax) is $30. or more—our **POCKET TOOL KIT** in shirt pocket case is our gift to you.



OUR GUARANTEE: No fine print or "ifs," "ands" or "buts." Simply return any item within 10 days if you are not delighted. Parts and workmanship guaranteed 1 year.

Mail to: 584 Washington St., San Francisco, 94111 Phone: (415) 981-5688

Please send me:

Quantity	Item	Amount

Calif. residents add 5% tax ____

Postage and Insurance $1.00 ____

My check for this Total is enclosed ____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP _____

☐ I am entitled to receive a FREE TOOL KIT HE-0914

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On-the-Spot Convention Report

Is NSA Heading Toward Oblivion?

By HARVEY H. HUKARI, JR.

During the same torrid month that the Republicans and the Democrats held their party conventions in the glare of national publicity, another convention, noteworthy in its own right, took place in the rather remote environs of Manhattan, Kan. There on the tree-lined campus of Kansas State University, the National Student Association (NSA), a loose amalgamation of some 360 colleges and universities, brought nearly 1,000 student delegates together for 10 days to plan programs, share ideas and express their dissatisfaction with the state of the nation.

Over the past few years NSA conventions have been marked by vast quantities of leftist rhetoric and little meaningful action towards dealing with student problems. Customarily, this year's gathering was treated to an array of attacks by speakers on the evils of racism, the Selective Service System and the Establishment as well as the penultimate spectacle of an anti-war dissident burning his draft card. But after all the heated resolutions were proposed and the impassioned pleas were made by a galaxy of left-wing spokesmen, the summary tone of the convention differed only slightly from NSA's established tradition of oral radicalism and physical lethargy.

Founded in the summer of 1947 at the University of Wisconsin, NSA has sought for 21 years—with an embarrassing lack of success—to act as the legitimate representative for the needs and opinions of the American student. It has been handicapped in that role by the fact that its member schools account for only 15 per cent of the more than 2,000 universities and colleges across the country. In fact, it is not individual students who are members of NSA but student body governments, which are all too frequently about as representative of student views as Walter Ulbricht is representative of the hopes and aspirations of the East German people.

The dramatic revelation by *Ramparts* magazine in February 1967 that NSA was being financed by the Central Intelligence Agency severely damaged the image of the organization and shocked even its most staunch supporters. Whereas condemnation of NSA had formerly been the exclusive prerogative of such conservative groups as Young Americans for Freedom, the disclosure of financial ties with the CIA brought almost universal outcry from the academic community.

CIA Scandal Effects

A number of schools, including the University of Southern California, the University of Michigan and the University of Houston withdrew their membership in the wake of the furor which erupted. At its 1967 congress, held at the University of Maryland, NSA faced the very real prospect of disintegration due to the dissension among delegates over the CIA scandal. Conservative and liberal students alike were outraged and members of the radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) broke away from the Maryland meeting and hosted their own rump convention to protest NSA's ties with the CIA.

By comparison with last year's tumultuous convention, this year's Kansas gathering was a rather pallid affair, enlivened only by the antics of a "guerrilla theatre" and various sophomoric protests against the draft. SDS, along with a number of other radical student groups, was conspicuously absent from the convention and even Young Americans for Freedom, which operates a Stop NSA Committee out of its Texas headquarters, declined to send any representatives. The radicals, nevertheless, made their presence felt at Kansas State, but their ranks were seriously depleted by the lure of demonstrations at the Democratic convention in Chicago.

While student power was the announced theme of the conclave, it became readily apparent that white racism, drugs and the draft were the issues uppermost in the minds of the majority of delegates.

The convention was immediately snarled by the charge that the all-white delegation from the University of Alabama was racist in composition. In rebuttal, the Alabamians argued that it was inevitable that the school was not represented by Negroes since the black students had declined to participate in the selection of NSA delegates during the spring semester. Following a confusing round of parliamentary haggling, the convention responded to pressure from the black caucus and voted to replace one white delegate from Alabama with a Negro.

Radical Speakers

The lengthy debate over the status of the Alabama delegation delayed consideration of other important business and created dissatisfaction among those who felt that Alabama was being treated unjustly. Many of the students who had been sent by their schools as observers to the convention for the purpose of deciding whether or not to join NSA were disillusioned by the abuse heaped upon Alabama and vowed to return to their campuses and campaign against affiliation.

Many delegates were also disturbed by the predominantly radical orientation of many of the programs and speeches. One of the featured speakers was Negro militant and self-proclaimed presidential candidate Dick Gregory. Addressing an overflow audience, Gregory labled Chicago Mayor Richard Daley a "slick, slimy, racist hoodlum" and later received a standing ovation when he declared that people have a duty to destroy and abolish the present government. "We don't need white liberals anymore," said Gregory. "We need white radicals."

Typical of the "balanced" presentation of views which NSA afforded delegates was a panel entitled "Theories, Strategies and Directions for Change." Participants in the discussion were Rev. Joseph Duffy, the Connecticut chairman of the McCarthy for President committee, Tom Hayden, founder of SDS and presently co-director of the National Coalition to End the War in Viet Nam, and Robert Scheer, an editor of *Ramparts* and a well-known California radical.

The "dialogue" consisted of Rev. Duffy urging young people to stay in the political system and Hayden and Scheer calling for increased militancy on the part of students. Hayden, who was later arrested during the demonstration in Chicago, predicted that there would be more campus disorders like the one at Columbia and was applauded by the delegates. He went on to proclaim that "No presidential candidate will be safe speaking at any university in this country."

Selective Service Hit

The Selective Service System was the subject of a panel presentation by Michael Ferber, convicted in Boston along with Dr. Benjamin Spock for counseling young men to avoid the draft, and David Harris, husband of folk singer Joan Baez, who is presently appealing a three-year prison sentence for draft evasion.

While Harris startled some with his comment that "I find no more honorable thing to be in modern America than a criminal," the high point of the panel discussion came when Wayne Hayashi, a 20-year-old pre-law student at the University of Hawaii, read a letter he had written to his draft board condemning the Selective Service System and then burned his draft card amid cheers from more than 500 delegates.

As if it were not enough for the speeches and panel presentations at the convention to be mostly radical in their orientation, the entertainment provided the delegates also had a distinctly left-wing flavor to it. Among the films that were shown were Felix Greene's "Inside Viet Nam," which gives a sympathetic view of North Viet Nam under communism, "The War Game," a British picture that attempts to illustrate the horrors of a nuclear missile attack on England, and "Point of Order," which deals with the Army-McCarthy hearings.

In past conventions, NSA has approved resolutions calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, admission of Red China to the United Nations and repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950. This year the delegates were somewhat more reserved in their approach towards legislation, but their bias was still apparent to even the most naive observer.

While condemning the Soviet Union for its invasion of Czechoslovakia the convention could not resist including the fillip, "This denunciation is done in the same spirit that we denounce the act of aggression of the U.S. government against the people of Viet Nam." The convention also called upon local, state and federal governments to "stop all punitive and criminal approaches to the use of Cannibus [marijuana], a mind-altering, non-addictive drug, [and] re-evaluate their laws on hallucinogenic drugs in light of current research. . . ."

Perhaps the most significant measure passed by the delegates was one providing for the restructuring of NSA into a dual corporation. Under such a set-up, NSA would consist of two separate organizations, one which would continue to provide "student services" and remain tax exempt and the other which would pay corporate taxes and engage in political lobbying.

Maintaining a tax-exempt status is of crucial importance since around 40 per cent of NSA's $800,000 budget consists of grants from such philanthropic groups as the Ford Foundation, which recently gave the student organization over $350,000, and the federal government, which funnels thousands of dollars to NSA through the Office of Economic Opportunity for various social service projects.

With the impact that the campaign of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy for the Democratic presidential nomination has had on the college campuses across America, much has been made of the phrase "new politics"; i.e., the politics of candor, grass-roots participation in the democratic process and the involvement of youth in the political system. "New politics" connotes a force in opposition to the bossism and machine politics of the Establishment. Ironically, the anti-climactic election of the new president of NSA was almost the complete antithesis of this concept.

Bob Powell, the former student body president at the University of North Carolina and presently a graduate student at Princeton, was clearly the NSA establishment's choice to succeed Ed Schwartz as president of the organization, and, like Hubert Humphrey in Chicago, Powell steamrollered over his opposition to win the post. The election of the other national officers was also merely a confirmation of the establishment's choices rather than a truly democratic contest.

NSA's Ineffectiveness

It was sad for some to watch the student delegates acting in much the same way that their older counterparts did in Miami and Chicago, declining to vote independently, participating in frivolous demonstrations for favorite son nominees and reading newspapers or flying paper airplanes when the convention proceedings became dull. A bit of tasteless levity was provided on the final night of the convention's legislative session when the guerrilla theatre, an amateur troupe of students that had played the role of pranksters throughout the 10-day congress, attempted a mock assassination of the newly elected NSA president as he was delivering his acceptance speech before a solemn gathering of delegates.

Given the nature of NSA it is appropriate to ask just what is it that causes even 15 per cent of the nation's colleges to maintain their membership in such an organization. For most of the schools in NSA it is the services such as travel discounts, insurance and educational information which are important. The small colleges which comprise the bulk of the NSA membership often acknowledge that they do not agree with the policies of NSA or its radical complexion, but they do find the financial benefits of the various services to be of sufficient value to justify continuing their affiliation.

Some students are not so certain as others of the importance of NSA on college campuses. They attend NSA conventions and they find the organization to be unrepresentative of national student opinion and often irrelevant to student needs.

Reflecting on his experiences at this year's convention, Dean Henry, student body president at the University of Puget Sound, summed up the feeling of many delegates disturbed by the week's events. "A lot of schools will go back and give serious consideration to disaffiliating," Henry said. "I think that all of the schools should consider dropping out of NSA."

Mr. Hukari is a graduate student in communications at Stanford University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Looking Ahead to '72

Walter Reuther Was Man Behind Ted Kennedy Boom

By VICTOR RIESEL

Chicago:—Behind the Ted Kennedy "draft" were some of Walter Reuther's strategically deployed forces. Actually the redheaded auto union chief was booming the junior senator for President—in 1972.

Unknown to the frenzied crowds, unnoticed even by the press and the pros, this was the decade-old Reuther-Kennedy combine in action.

When the Kennedy clan drum beat began booming in the Palmer House Sunday night, August 25th, the drive for the third Kennedy had been all pressed up (the propaganda was rolling), but had no place to go. It needed a headquarters—something frenetic, something fresh, something untouched except by youthful hands.

Within a few hours the boom was fully housed in the Bal Tabarin Suite, on the sixth floor of the Sherman House, which comes with built-in frenetics.

The logistics had been supplied by an anonymous Reuther regional aide, one Paul Korman, staffer for the big UAW Region 4, which did so much for the late Bob Kennedy during the primary heats.

With Walter Reuther ensconced in the Sheraton-Chicago tower suite practically down the street, no regional staffman would move in on tense make-or-break national politics without the leader's permission. Especially since Reuther had been pushing hard for Hubert Humphrey, to the point of calling in union convention delegates and ordering them to jump off the McCarthy wagon immediately.

Reuther, along with George Meany and Hubert Humphrey, were three men on a horse. But that did not keep the Detroiter from throwing support to "young Ted." Another day, another campaign. By sheer reflex the auto union leader always looks years ahead. Ted Kennedy had been made to order. What mattered now the cost of a few buttons, balloons, pamphlets, hand-lettered signs, and office space. Some auto union delegates were already quartered at the Sherman House anyway.

Soon other auto union officials, such as Bob Kennedy's young friend, California's Paul Schrade, who were convention delegates, pinned "Draft Kennedy" slogans atop their McCarthy buttons and began booming it up for "Ted" on the floor.

The strategy was simple. If nothing happened, Reuther lost no Humphrey friends. He could blame the Kennedy sentiment on his younger, more impetuous staffmen. If a miracle was conjured, it would come with a UAW label.

After all, Reuther was, except for some California grape-picking delegates, Ted Kennedy's only labor support.

The union establishment over at the Hotel Drake had let it be known to Ted's brother-in-law, Steve Smith, in the Standard Club, and to Mayor Richard Daley, that young Kennedy would have to face a floor fight if he moved.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Lyndon Johnson began forming the wagons into a circle. He surrounded the Kennedy forces. Old friend Jack Valenti moved quietly into Hilton suite 22-A. By phone and back stairs he could get to old friends Marvin Watson and Hubert Humphrey on the 25th floor.

Across town at the Hotel Drake's suite 169, President Johnson put his old trouble shooter, big George Reedy, a devoted man, far too honest for politics. There Reedy, unobserved by the media, kept in close touch with the nation's labor leaders on the upper floors.

If manpower was needed, it was in heavy supply. There was, for example, longshoremen's leader Ted Gleason virtually next door to Mr. Humphrey's rooms at the Hilton.

The dockwalloper, as did scores of other labor chiefs, came with publicity men, researchers, statisticians and political muscle.

Wherever President Johnson wanted them, they went. Whenever the Kennedy boom came up for air, they sat on it, balloons and all.

But Walter Reuther played it cool. From his tower suite he could see 1972—and another convention. By that time the auto union leader would have his new labor federation swinging. He has been seeking a large headquarters in Washington, D.C., and reportedly has decided to purchase a building in the neighborhood of 18th and L Streets. Though in 1972 he will be 65 years old, some of his adversaries will be in their late 70s.

And even during the 1976 election Reuther would still be younger than some of his colleagues are today. And Ted Kennedy will be but 44.

So, for the price of a few balloons and the time of some staffers, Reuther made a political friend here.

(Copyright 1968, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

Spotlight Again Focuses on Fortas Nomination

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A month ago, right after the Republicans wound up their Dick and Ted revue in Miami Beach, I came home and wrote a column that shifted abruptly to the pending nominations of Abe Fortas and Homer Thornberry. With the Democratic festivities out of the way, let me return to the theme.

This is not meant to belabor a minor issue. It is one of the most dismaying ironies of public life that popular attention will stay focused for months upon the choice of a congressman or a President, while the appointment and confirmation of judges will seldom even ripple the national calm.

Why is this so? Millions of words have been written in recent weeks about the presidential nominees. Millions more are yet to come. But there is that to be said of the man who wins: He serves for four years only, and the voters, if they please, can then heave him out. The same thing is true of contests for House and Senate; the victorious congressman casts one vote out of 435, the winning senator one vote in a hundred, and after two years or six years they have to go back to the polls.

Federal judges serve for life. Mr. Justice Fortas is only 58. If he is elevated to become chief justice of the United States, we may reasonably expect him to remain in that prestigious position—influencing the whole course of American jurisprudence and fixing the tone of the court—for another 15 to 20 years. It is proposed, if he is confirmed, to replace Fortas with Thornberry. Circuit Judge Thornberry, a former Texas congressman, is 59. He too would be around for a long time, casting one vote of nine on the most powerful court in the world.

We are dealing, in brief, with the investiture of awesome power. Appointments to the high court ought to concern us at least as much as the elections of Presidents and senators. The nominations of judges for the circuit and district benches ought to be matters of intense concern. Ordinarily, they are not. The most powerful branch of our government gets the most cursory look.

We know a good deal of Abe Fortas—his brilliant career as a lawyer, his intimacy with Lyndon Johnson, his past three years on the court. We know something of his sense of propriety, something of his position on key issues of constitutional law. Of Homer Thornberry we know almost nothing. He was a placid, pedestrian member of the House; he has been an undistinguished judge; he is Lyndon's pal.

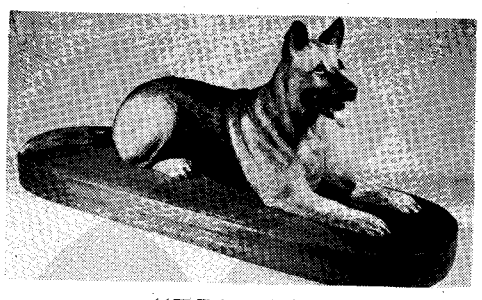
Under the peculiar circumstances in which two nominations have been made for vacancies that do not actually exist, the Senate's high duty to advise and consent takes on a critical importance. It is disconcerting to discover that some editors—and some senators—object on principle to the Senate's exercise of its constitutional obligation. Mr. Ellender, the gentleman from Louisiana, remarked with self-evident pride that in 31 years in the Senate he never once had voted against the confirmation of any presidential nominee. One is minded to ask of the senator, for heaven's sake, why not?

As Sen. Robert Griffin of Michigan has recalled, Alexander Hamilton strongly defended this senatorial power in the Federalist papers. The Senate's right to advise and consent, he said, would be "an excellent check upon a spirit of favoritism of the President, and would tend greatly to prevent the appointment of unfit characters from State prejudice, from family connection, from personal attachments, or from a view of popularity."

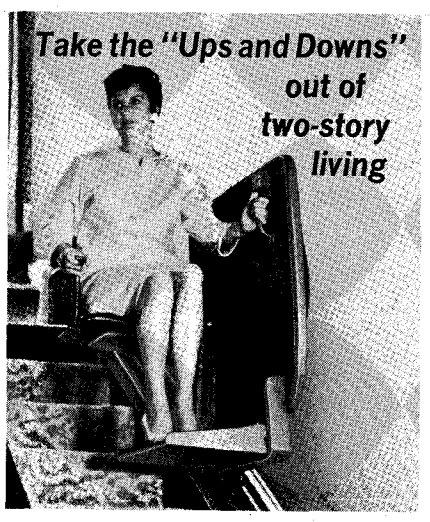
Hamilton's viewpoint contains as much wisdom today as it contained then. The Senate has more than a right—it has a positive duty—to inquire deeply and soberly into the qualifications of these two nominees. How good is their judgment? What can be discerned of their philosophy toward law and government? What may be learned of Fortas—how his mind works—by senatorial review of closed cases in the field of obscenity law?

The fun and games are over in Miami Beach and Chicago. For good or ill, the people themselves will decide the presidential contest. Fortas and Thornberry are now the Senate's business; and no pending business is more vital to the court, or to the country.

(Copyright 1968, Washington Star Syndicate)



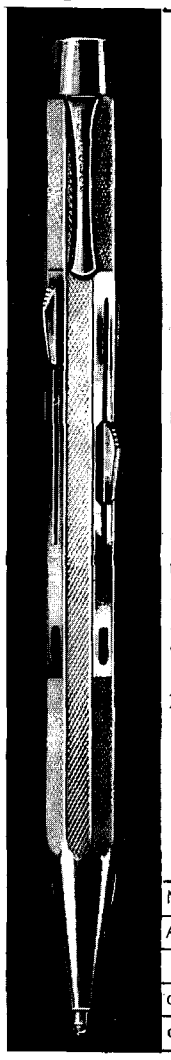
"BIANCA"
(commissioned by Mrs. H. L. Browning, Dallas, Texas)
Sculpture portrait of your own dog from your photos — or life. Done in solid walnut, natural finish, or painted to show markings and color. Price based on size and pose desired. Send photos for exact quotation.
Catalog of sculpture — dogs, horses, birds $1.00
(24TH YEAR SPECIALIZING IN ANIMAL SCULPTURE)
M.E.BRASHER Dept.HE914—Chickadee Valley, Rt.341 Kent, Connecticut 06757



Install an *Inclinette*
There's no need to sell your two-story home because someone must avoid climbing stairs. Install an Inclinette on your present stairway and ride upstairs and down with the push of a button.
Inclinette is a must for the handicapped and elderly and a real convenience for every member of the family.
Write for new, free booklet
This colorful booklet tells about Inclinette, the 2-passenger Inclin-ator, and "Elevette" — our modern home elevator.

INCLINATOR COMPANY OF AMERICA
2222 Paxton St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17105

Authors!
Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly, religious and even controversial manuscripts welcomed. For Free Booklet write Vantage Press, Dept. P.N., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1.



4 COLOR MEGYSKA BALLPOINT PEN
A superbly efficient mechanism of this excellent precision Swiss 4 Color Ballpoint Pen assures many years of pleasurable, troublefree handwriting. Choose ink color with simple flip of the finger. The stem is perfectly balanced for effortless performance. Classic in design, unobtrusively elegant, Megyska is the favorite of professional men here and abroad. Standard refills.
$4.00 each
2/**$7.50** 6/**$21.00** 12/**$37.50**
plus 35¢ postage
Your Money Back Guarantee
J.D.BROWNE
Kentfield, California 94904
Name
Address
quantity check encl.
chg. Diners accnt.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Senate Ducks Pay Raise Issue

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Virginia Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., like father like son, wants us to live by the book—by the Constitution—and it's melancholy to find the Harry Byrds of public life too often have to go down in honorable defeat.

Like this: Last July the senator lost a Senate vote by 46 to 41, with 12 absentees, when he tried to stop a bill that was in sneaky but substantial violation of the historic document which all federal officers have sworn to uphold. It was a measure which appropriated $100,000 to bankroll a nine-member presidential commission on the salaries of Congress and the Supreme Court. It was also one of those measures which make politicians look awfully shifty and gutless.

The Constitution gives Congress the power of the purse and the only honest way in which senators and representatives can change their salaries is to vote them up or down. But the Federal Salary Act

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D.-Va.) has been fighting a bill to permit Congress to get pay raises without having to vote on them.

of the 90th Congress, originating in the House, dodged that question of legislative pay and never placed it in a position to be debated or voted upon.

Instead, a House-Senate conference committee last December inserted a back-door provision whereby the President could hike or lower Capitol Hill and Supreme Court pay. Using a method employed under the Hoover Commission, the President could decree a change of pay—unless the House or Senate voted otherwise. Since it's most unlikely that the White House would cut congressional salaries, the lawmakers could obtain their raises by indirection and without annoying their constituents.

Harry Byrd attacked the proposition from high ground, although at an oblique angle. He invoked the separation-of-powers principle, and pointed out that this subterfuge in the pay-bill would give permanent authority to the executive branch to exert unwarranted control over the legislative and judicial branches of government. The nine-member commission would advise the President as to pay-rates, but the President would not be bound by the advice. Byrd presented the hypothetical situation in which the commission recommended hiking congressional salaries from $30,000 to $40,000, and a President then said:

"Look, you fellows in the Senate and in the House, be good to me and I will not follow this commission report and give you $40,000. I will give you $50,000."

Byrd was addressing the Senate during the week of many verbal assaults against the cozy relationship between President Johnson and Justice Abe Fortas whom Johnson nominated to be chief justice. "If there is any impropriety in a President consulting with a member of the Supreme Court," asked Byrd, "how much more impropriety...when the President... is...to set the salaries of the Supreme Court justices...?"

With a presidential election in view, and presidential power a live subject in the Fortas case, Byrd was rolling along—except that he had chosen a vulnerable approach. He was asking the Senate to stymie the pay-raise by denying funds to the fact-finding commission. He soon had supporters in John Williams of Delaware, Gordon Allott of Colorado, Frank Lausche of Ohio and John Pastore of Rhode Island, but it was Warren Magnuson of Washington state who derailed Byrd's repealer of the commission's fund.

Magnuson eventually voted with Byrd, but not until pointing out that this was a back-door method of closing the back door. Magnuson said that the direct remedy was not to cut off funds, but to abolish the commission and the whole idea of presidential supervision of salaries. This was a change of subject, and a Senate majority took the excuse to duck its obligation.

"I thought of it as a test vote on the separation of powers," Byrd told me afterwards.

That's what it was. But the Senate, too individually money-minded, did not act with courage and conscience.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

□□□

CULTURAL SUBSIDIES—Harold Clurman, drama critic for the *Nation* and *New York* magazines, visited Vienna and Munich recently and reported on conditions in those cities' state-supported theaters. Writing of the Viennese Burgtheater, which receives $4 million a year from the Austrian government, Clurman wrote that "here as well as in Munich (in fact wherever such conditions obtain) the complaint is heard that the actors' security in the state or city supported theatres has a stultifying effect on them. They do not develop; they deteriorate into 'bureaucrats.'" Then, in a magnificent contradiction, Clurman states that "my preference is for the one I have just noted rather than that of our theatre's freedom. In one case the peril is complacency followed by artistic ossification; in the other it is, in large measure, unemployment."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

SHOP BY MAIL

Fight Gun Laws! Rubber stamp "**Gun Laws Don't Disarm Criminals**"; $1.50 p.p. Use on mail, checks, bills, etc. Remit with order. Quantity prices on request. T. W. Mattsson, Box 1776, Pittsford, Vt. 05733

Age 18 Vote—bumper stickers, 10/$1; 100/$6. Write Legalize Liberty, P.O. Box 36061, Los Angeles, Calif. 09936

Patriotic Rubber Stamps. Send for free list. Allstate Rubber Stamp Co., Box 228-E, La Puente, Calif. 91747

Lest We Forget—Bright, eye-catching buttons and bumper stickers supporting Czechoslovakian resistance to Soviet imperialism. **Buttons** (25¢ ea.): B114 "Happiness Is A Free Czech"; B115 "Moscow Tanks You" **Bumper Stickers** (50¢ or 3/$1): LS 327 "Happiness Is A Free Czech"; LS 328 "Moscow Tanks You"; LS 229 "Support Czech Resistance"; LS 330 "Czech Coexistence Out." Order from SquareOptics, P.O. Box 212, El Segundo, Calif. 90245.

TRAVEL

Worldwide Freighter Guide—$1.25; rates—schedules—700 passenger-carrying freight lines. **Traveltips**, 4021 EAY Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Political "Pin" Money. Send for Human Events' Local Representative's Kit and sell subscriptions to friends and associates. No cost or obligation.

Bound Volumes of Human Events. Limited supply of 1965, 1966 and 1967 still available. $20.00 per volume or 3 years for $50.00.

BOOKS

"This Young Country"—a saga of America in transition. A must for youth, parents, for all America, in this crisis hour! Hardcover, 385 pages, $4.95. Order from Jackson Square, P.O. Box 428, Sunnyvale, Calif. 94088

REAL ESTATE

Historic House on Civil War acres—7 large rooms, 3 small rooms. Black walnut-panelled hall with high ceiling. Every room fireplace—living room, marble fireplace. Fully landscaped, beautiful paintings. Outside buildings. Extra 40 acres on sale too. Phone (Code 703) 967-1712. Write Troyer, P.O. Box 604, Charlottesville, Va. 22902.

For sale or swap— a house and lot near Fairbanks, Alaska, and a residential lot on Great Exuma, British Bahamas. Write: James S. Moffet, Box 15, Modena, Utah 84753.

PERSONALS

Permanent Life Insurance As Much As 60% Less. For example, at age 35 a $25,000 Permanent Whole Life Policy can be put into effect for monthly payments of $17.54, although the gross annual premium is $573.75. For further details send name, address and age to: Geneles & Associates, 1909 W. Howard St., Chicago, Ill. 60626

Your Own Free Enterprise. $10 investment. Direct sales, and multiply your efforts through others. Unlimited potential, nationally established company. Local training and supplies. Write: Dale Kimpel, 115 Plymouth St., Jefferson, Wis. 53549

Four "**Will**" forms and "**Guide to Wills.**" Written by Attorney Cyrus Davis. Complete $1. National Forms. Box 48313HE, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

Humphrey Cannot See End for Tax Surcharge

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Here in Chicago to tape an appearance on a panel show for the weekend of August 24, Hubert Humphrey, the prospective Democratic presidential candidate, stated that the "temporary" federal surtax of 10 per cent on individual and corporate income will not end at any date that can be foreseen.

The surcharge was put through Congress in May on the representation of the Johnson Administration that it would expire on July 1, 1969. At that time we advised the taxpayers that they could expect the increase to be "bracketed into the tax structure as a permanent exaction." Vice President Humphrey has now verified this conclusion.

He said that even if the war in Viet Nam were to end—an assumption for which there is no evidence—the demands on the government for the improvement and rebuilding of the cities would require all the revenue now spent on the war, plus the windfall from the surtax. He put the need for spending in the cities at between $28 and $40 billion a year.

Vice President Humphrey has been going about talking up what he calls "a Marshall Plan for the cities." He has described the surtax as costing "the majority of taxpayers less than $5 a month" and said that, among other things, it was "intended to help us sustain our programs for opportunity in America." The jaded taxpayers, looking upon the invisible results of the "War on Poverty" launched by the Johnson-Humphrey Administration, will wonder whether they are to be endlessly taxed to provide more of a great big nothing.

Humphrey's only attempt to hedge his statement that the surtax is to be continued year after year if he makes it to the White House was that the tax might not necessarily be maintained at the present level. But that could just as easily mean that he would jack up the rate as lower it, or reach into the grab bag for revenue in another form.

What we have in the drug store "liberal" from Huron, S.D., is another of the big spenders to which the Democrats have treated us ever since the advent of the New Deal. In 1964 Humphrey made a fairly successful pitch in trying to persuade the business community that he really had a sneaking affinity for conservatism, despite his down-the-line voting record over the years for the programs of the left-fringe Americans for Democratic Action, of which he was a co-founder.

We shall have more to say about Humphrey's outlook . . . but meanwhile we thought the taxpayers would like to know what kind of surprise package he has in store for them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Miami and Chicago

By REP. BUZ LUKENS (R.-Ohio)

Our nation has just undergone two national political conventions. As you may know, I played an active role in the Republican convention, although I was not a delegate.

It should be emphasized that I did not find one delegate who did not take seriously his role in selecting the nominee of his party, or the voting on the platform reports and resolutions. Many of the television pictures of people reading, yawning, knitting, etc., were observers and guests rather than delegates.

Furthermore, most of the speeches, reports and resolutions were known before the convention convened. These were printed and passed around and there was little that was spontaneous. In Chicago there may have been more spontaneous reaction because of the communications problems resulting from the telephone strike and outside interferences. The various delegates usually have time to talk and caucus with others during the day and can plan their actions for the convention. By the end of the meetings of delegations, the amount of support for candidates, reports and resolutions was already known. Individuals do not move for chair recognition unless there is a strategy or unless there is sufficient support for a motion that it might be carried.

It is quite impressive to see the vote-counters work during the day, and by the time the convention begins, they know the final results within a few votes. Many of the speeches and votes are merely formalities to make them a matter of public record.

Most Americans were appalled at the demonstrations and outside interference at the convention in Chicago. It is difficult to understand that those people, the Yippies and other demonstrators, who shout for free assembly in the name of constitutional rights, would interfere with the free assembly and constitutional rights of a political organization which was trying to determine its nominee for the presidential election this fall. Although police brutality is unforgivable, there is no excuse for the actions of those whose only intent was disruption and disorder.

African Crisis

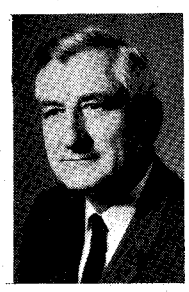
By REP. ROGER ZION (R.-Ind.)

I grow increasingly appalled over news accounts of wholesale starvation and suffering by the Ibo tribesmen in secessionist Biafra. Of special horror to me is the account of the mass death of starvation and malnutrition of children. Certainly our government must *be capable of devising some means of bringing relief to these unfortunate victims of Nigeria's internal conflict. I do not suggest that the United States interfere in any manner with a political determination of this war, but I do believe that, in the simple name of humanity, we must aid in preventing the mass extermination of a people. Would it not be possible, at the minimum, to lease aircraft to the international relief agencies which are attempting airlifts or airdrop activity? I would think that the expertise of our military planners could be utilized to design and supply a successful relief operation without becoming directly involved in the internal struggle. Can we not also bring diplomatic pressure to bear on Nigeria and her allies to permit free access to Biafra by this relief effort?*

Inflation Mounts

By REP. JAMES HALEY (D.-Fla.)

I do not believe that every dollar the American taxpayer spends for his personal purposes is a luxurious invitation to inflation. Certainly there are the frivolous, whose expenditures go for non-essentials and luxuries; but for each of these there are a lot more Americans whose meager money is not even enough to keep them in hog jowls, grits and collard greens.



If I could become convinced that the bureaucracy which runs the federal government in Washington could really be counted on to curtail excess and unnecessary operations and bring some common sense to bear on the manner in which it uses the extra 10 per cent in income tax revenues which it now is receiving, then I might be less discontented.

Unfortunately for my own peace of mind, and I suspect for yours, I am by no means convinced of that. Neither am I convinced that spending by an individual is any more of an inflationary menace than the same amount of spending by a government agency.

I was warned by one of the best-informed men in Congress, a man personally close to the White House, before the vote on the so-called revenue increase-spending cut bill, that its passage would mean only that the Administration had its tax increase and was not bound to the spending decrease.

That has been borne out. The Administration is collecting the additional taxes—but it has set up an all-department lobby to try to force Congress to override personnel and service cuts in government agencies, and thus nullify the effort to save $6 billion in spending which, added to the $10 billion in new revenue, would have wiped out most of our deficit for this new fiscal year.

I was opposed to the surtax then, and am now. I favored cutting expenditures then, and I will continue to favor this as Congress returns.

Double Standard

By REP. JACK McDONALD (R.-Mich.)

The naked aggression committed by Russia against Czechoslovakia makes Russian participation in the Olympics impossible. I note that South Africa is still barred and that South Africa hasn't invaded anybody. I noted at that time that political considerations should not play a part in athletics, but that if action were taken against one country because of its politics, the same rule should apply to others. Is the world expected to look on and cheer as the representatives of a brutal nation compete in this international event of sportsmanship so soon after their brothers have participated in the suppression of Czech liberty? I cannot believe that this sort of accommodation with tyranny is either necessary or desirable.

Foreign Aid Slip-up

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

There are currently in existence in the world 134 independent nations and this member of Congress has finally discovered the number to which we have not given foreign aid. It is an appallingly brief list, but here it is: Andorra, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Liechtenstein, Maldive Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, Muscat and Oman, Nauru, Rumania, San Marino, Southern Yemen, Switzerland and the Vatican City. That's the lot. The reason why we haven't given these nations a handout is hard to fathom. Perhaps they just didn't ask for one. Perhaps the giveaway artists in the State Department have been so busy handing out money to the rest of the world they haven't discovered their oversight. In any event, let us keep this list a close secret lest the State Department spendthrifts learn of these new opportunities for spewing away the wealth of this nation.

Need for Unity

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

The party platforms have been written and the candidates nominated. The decision is now the people's to make. After witnessing the turbulent proceedings at Chicago there can now be no doubt what that decision will be. The American people have seen enough and had enough of the dissension and disunity, the disorder and disturbances that have characterized the Democratic Administration and the Chicago convention. The Democratic convention made a mockery of democracy. It was an assembly arbitrarily ruled by the Bailey-Daley presidium. Our country's most fundamental need to meet our grave problems, foreign and domestic, is national unity. The Democratic party is so disorganized and so completely in disarray that it is incapable of the leadership that will command confidence and unify the country.

Gun Controls

By REP. THOMAS B. CURTIS (R.-Mo.)

The House Ways and Means Committee has basic jurisdiction over the present federal laws regulating the purchase and sale of firearms. There are two laws on the books now: the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Federal Firearms Act of 1938. I point out that although we may need additional federal legislation to help meet the problem it is necessary first to find out how the present laws are being enforced . . . or failing to be enforced. There have been public congressional hearings on the subject, primarily by the Ways and Means Committee in July 1965. These hearings revealed that the Johnson Administration has done a very poor job of enforcing these laws. They revealed also that had these laws been enforced Lee Harvey Oswald could not have purchased the gun that killed President Kennedy. The laws remained unenforced even after these hearings.

The laws make it a crime for any federally licensed firearms dealer to sell to a criminal or a person under indictment for crime. They require the federally licensed dealer to keep a permanent record of the names and addresses of all people to whom he sells firearms. It gives the secretary of the treasury the power to issue regulations to effect the enforcement of these laws. Minimum regulations would require that these dealers require proper identification from the would-be purchaser to be sure that he is not giving a false name or address. Certainly a reasonable regulation would require that the dealer check with the police department of the address given to see if the person has been convicted of a crime or is under indictment.

Clearly, if these regulations had been issued or a reasonable effort made to enforce the laws, Oswald, who bought under a false name and the [alleged] assassin of Martin Luther King, who also bought under a false name, could never have acquired their weapons.

The Ways and Means Committee concluded their public hearings by instructing the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general to check into their present enforcement of the laws and then report back to the Ways and Means Committee. To this date there has been no report back.

'New Economics'

By REP. JAMES SMITH (R.-Okla.)

Back in 1920 a telephone call from New York to San Francisco cost $20. At that time you could mail 1,037 letters for $20. In 1968 the phone call costs $2.85, but $2.85 will pay the postage on only 47 letters. So the government is now investigating the telephone system. In 1947 a loaf of bread cost 12.5 cents, and for the wheat in that bread the farmer got 2.9 cents. Today that loaf costs 22.2 cents, and the farmer's share is only 2.6 cents. The price of a bushel of wheat won't even buy a haircut in most towns. If the present trend of the "new economics" theories continues, it is estimated that by the year 2000 a new car that now costs $4,000 will cost $9,000; food for four that is now $40 per week will be $112; a man's $2 haircut will cost $10, and a day in a semi-private hospital room now costing $75 will be $630.

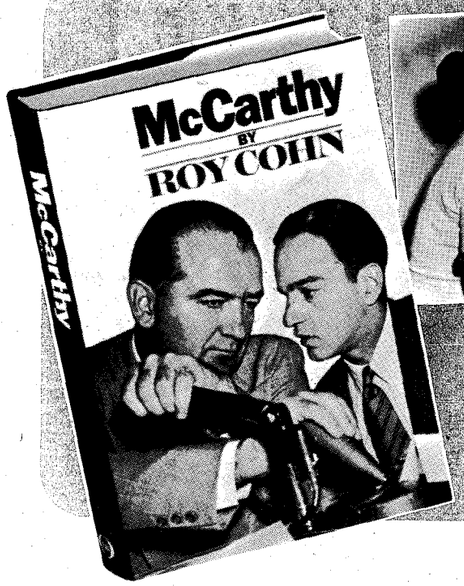
□□□

REP. RICHARD ROUDEBUSH (R.-Ind.) disclosed recently that at the very moment the Administration was announcing drastic cutbacks in mail service, all in the name of "economy," it was spending $63,000 on a study of prehistoric cultural development in southwestern Iran. "Americans deserve something better than an Administration which cares more about looking under rocks in Iran than getting the mail delivered on time here at home," Roudebush said.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

in HUMAN EVENTS is good business. Let it help you solve a problem. See Classified ad section on page 14 for rates and information.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



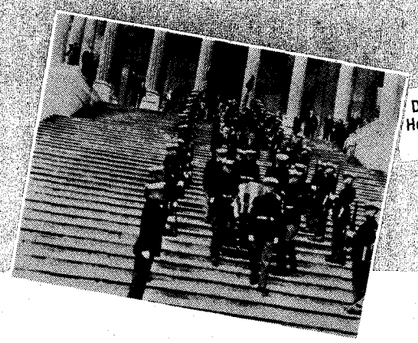
McCarthy produces letter to Army officials from J. Edgar Hoover citing subversion at Fort Monmouth and links between Monmouth employees and Rosenberg-Sobell spy ring. Does this trouble the Liberals? Silly question. They ignore the Communists, wax indignant over how McCarthy got the letter.

A MUST Book for Your Personal Library Given...

FREE

Two rivals for the job of McCarthy's aide: Roy Cohn and Bobby Kennedy. The day Roy swung at Bobby.

Bobby Kennedy's version of his days with McCarthy. Cohn reprints two key documents. Bobby's findings on Red trade provoke another Eisenhower-McCarthy clash. Nixon plays peacemaker.



Did the real McCarthy come through on TV? How his staff felt about it. "Point of order": the story behind the famous phrase.

Could McCarthy have become President? His own private poll. How he explained his strategy to Bill Buckley.

After 14 years Roy Cohn breaks silence. Here is "McCarthy," the long-awaited story — and the facts that counteract the recent TV smear,

Retail price, $5.95. Over 300 pages, 32 photographs, index, appendix

It all started in Wheeling on February 9, 1950. An obscure junior Senator from Wisconsin, Joseph Raymond McCarthy, flew into town to address the Republican Women's Club at their Lincoln Day dinner. The Senator was quoted as charging that 205 Communists were working in the State Department. The rest is history. Except that the *real* story must be told. This, Roy Cohn's definitive book exposing the forces that destroyed Senator McCarthy, should be in the personal library of every American.

McCarthy's first three years as a Senator had been quiet. Then, the explosion. *At the height of the controversy, Roy Cohn stood closest to the man who was Mr. Anti-Communist in the early and middle Fifties.* Cohn tells the story straight, with heart, yet with an honesty that cannot fail to impress anyone who reads this book with an open mind. A few of the highlights:

☆The McCarthy "network".

☆A searching look at McCarthy's "methods." Safeguards for witnesses routinely accorded by the McCarthy Committee. Convincing answers to Liberal critics.

☆Eisenhower accuses McCarthy of "wild charges" in the Conant case. Cohn reveals the inside story, including the roles of Senator Taft and William Buckley. Ike refuses, even years later, to produce the lost letter he himself wrote.

☆The welcoming party for Cohn. Among those present: Richard Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover.

☆McCarthy and the Kennedys. The romance that almost was. Papa Joe's endless phone calls.

"It's grisly. They're yelling at the cop who got the goods on the murderer. They don't give a damn about the murderer — they only want to know how the cop got the proof."
— Senator Joe McCarthy

☆Who promoted Peress? Key excerpts from the testimony. High-ranking general tips off Committee about Army shenanigans — but has to take calls in a phone booth. Did McCarthy browbeat General Zwicker? What the nation learned from the probe.

☆The ugly threats and dark maneuverings of Sanctimonious Stu Symington.

☆Drew Pearson slurs McCarthy's war record. Cohn reproduces the record, complete with citations.

☆The secret White House meeting on January 21, 1954. The get-McCarthy strategy unfolds. Ike blocks every attempt by Congress to check on the machinations of his aides.

☆The issue: did McCarthy and Cohn bring improper pressure in favor of Private David Schine? Or did the Army use this as an excuse to deflect attention from Fort Monmouth, and lax security as crystallized in the Peress case?

☆Cohn's first, disastrous appearance as a witness. Joe and the staff rehearse him for his next stint. Here reproduced for the first time: Willard Edwards' revealing on-the-spot notes made that evening in the McCarthy living room. Roy's homework pays off: he winds up the best witness of all.

☆McCarthy, nerves raw from badgering and from his deadly sinus headache, snaps, breaks his word to Cohn, brings on the grim emotional climax of the hearings.

☆The Committee verdict, coolly analyzed by Cohn.

☆How they voted on the censure: man-by-man breakdown. Nine Sena-

tors, still active and with reputations as conservatives, vote for censure. Three, ranging from somewhat to very Liberal, vote against censure. What the Senators told Joe — off the record.

☆The last dark days. Joe's treatment by the other Senators. His prophetic warning about "the spirit of Geneva." Insights from Brent Bozell and Ray Kiermas, his aides at the end. Was Joe drinking too much? Health problems pile up. His last words to Roy Cohn.

FREE with Brief Trial Membership

There are three types of people who will enjoy and profit from this book: The young, who are not old enough to remember what McCarthy was all about; sincere anti-Communists who may have swallowed the Liberal line on McCarthyism — but are willing to keep an open mind; veteran anti-Communists, who can relive these exciting days . . . *and* learn a great deal never revealed until now.

We'll be delighted to send you a copy of McCARTHY entirely *free,* as a trial member of the Conservative Book Club. Your membership brings valuable privileges and discount opportunities, all specified below. *Fill in the form and mail to the Conservative Book Club, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.*

PRIVILEGES AND TERMS OF NEW MEMBERSHIP

FREE GIFT BOOK: Roy Cohn's McCARTHY described above — in original publisher's edition. Retail price $5.95.

ALSO FREE: Your subscription to our monthly Club Bulletin. Brims with publishing and political news of interest to conservatives.

DISCOUNT PRIVILEGES: Monthly Selections and Alternates are described in your Bulletin . . . the best in conservative books, both fiction and non-fiction. You accept only the books you want, at members' deep discount prices — 20% to 75% lower than retail prices (average monthly discount: 43%). Selections you want are delivered automatically; you reject books you do not want on simple refusal form always provided.

SPECIAL SERVICES such as the exclusive Club Omnibus Volumes, containing the cream of conservative publishing at immense savings over regular prices . . . *personal* service (no computers!) . . . other privileges and services now being arranged for you by the Club.

WIDE BOOK CHOICE: You agree to accept 3 other books from the Club during the next 15 months, from about 40 to be offered — all at discount, of course. After that you are free to resign at any time.

THIS FOLD-OVER RESERVATION FORM BECOMES POSTPAID BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB

81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Send my free copy of Roy Cohn's McCARTHY ($5.95 value) . . . and enroll me as a Trial Member of the Conservative Book Club. I understand that membership entitles me to buy Club Selections at discounts of 20% to 75% plus shipping. Each month you will send me, free, the Club Bulletin describing Selections and Alternates, any of which I may reject by using the handy form provided. If I accept a Selection, I need do nothing; it will come automatically. My sole obligation is to buy 3 books over the next 15 months, after which I am free to resign at any time.

HE-73

Name _____

Address _____

City/Zone _____ *State* _____

Fold along this line, seal with Scotch tape, staple, etc. and drop in nearest mailbox. No stamps necessary

Fill out and mail this ENTIRE Reservation Form today. Just fold in half and seal with staple, Scotch tape, etc. No stamp or envelope necessary.

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 1453
New Rochelle, N.Y.

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

Postage will be paid by

CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB
81 Centre Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED